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ABSTRACT

This KIDS COUNT data book details statewide trends in the well-being of Missouri's children in the areas of economic security, school success, child health, child safety, and adolescent success. The statistical portrait is based on the following indicators: (1) students enrolled in free/reduced price lunch programs; (2) births to mothers without a high school diploma; (3) low birth weight; (4) infant mortality; (5) child deaths; (6) child abuse and neglect; (7) out-of-home placement; (8) high school dropout rate; (9) births to teens; and (10) teen violent deaths. Following an executive summary and brief profile of the state and its minority populations, the data book provides information on the state as a whole by outcome measures. Special sections highlight juvenile crime and justice from the Missouri Division of Youth Services and analysis of the 2000 census information as it relates to children. The bulk of this section provides data by county, including outcome measures, county trends, composite county rank, demographic information, economic information, family supports, and health information. The data book's three appendices include raw data for indicators, data notes and sources, and county ranks for 1995-1999. (SD)

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Kids Count in Missouri 2001 Data Book

Citizens for Missouri's Children

January 2002

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KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001 Data Book



CITIZENS FOR MISSOURI'S CHILDREN • CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND



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January 2002



KIDS COUNT in Missouri

KIDS COUNT in Missouri (KCM) is a collaborative project of Citizens for Missouri's Children, The Children's Trust Fund and more than 30 public and private organizations from across the state. The project's mission is to improve the well-being of Missouri's children by heightening awareness of children's issues within local communities and by promoting more effective responses to children's needs throughout the state.

A major part of KCM is the publication of the annual *KIDS COUNT in Missouri Data Book*, documenting the status of children in all 115 Missouri counties. KIDS COUNT data are used to brief members of the legislature, to shape policy goals, and as an integral part of training communities to undertake data-driven advocacy. KIDS COUNT data and their implications for children are the driving forces behind the work of Citizens for Missouri's Children.

KIDS COUNT in Missouri is funded in part by the Annie E. Casey Foundation, the nation's largest philanthropic source for disadvantaged children. The foundation supports a network of state-level KIDS COUNT projects that shapes a new direction for America's children.

Partners

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Citizens for Missouri's Children (CMC) is a statewide child advocacy organization serving as an independent voice for children on issues, policies and government programs that affect their lives and about which they cannot speak for themselves. The organization's mission is to advocate for the rights and well-being of all Missouri's children, especially those with the greatest need.

In addition to managing the KIDS COUNT in Missouri project, CMC promotes early childhood care and education programs, monitors implementation of welfare reform and children's access to health insurance and health care, documents expenditures on children's services and supports child protective services reform. CMC convenes an annual conference to bring together citizens, service providers and policy makers who share a common concern for children. During each legislative session, CMC keeps the public informed with frequent information about pending legislation. CMC publishes a quarterly newsletter, *The Children's Chronicle*. It also provides in-depth analysis of current policy issues through a variety of fact sheets, policy briefs and reports.

Founded in 1983, CMC is a member of the National Association of Child Advocates.

Children's Trust Fund



Children's Trust Fund is a non-profit Foundation dedicated to the vision of children and families who are able to grow and reach their full potential in a nurturing and healthy environment, free from child abuse and neglect. It was established by state statute in 1983 (210.170 RSMo) as a public-private partnership that is governed by a 16-member board of directors appointed by the Governor that provides fiduciary oversight, program direction and leadership for child abuse and neglect prevention activities throughout Missouri.

In addition to distributing funds to local community-based programs, Children's Trust Fund provides information and data to impact state policy regarding child abuse, neglect and family support issues. Unique in its origin and mission, it is the only state agency to receive non-general revenue funding for the specific purpose of child abuse prevention. Its mission is to prevent or alleviate child abuse and neglect for Missouri's children and families through planning and policy development; funding of results-oriented programs, training programs for prevention professionals, and research; public awareness and education; and integration of statewide prevention efforts.

CTF is currently funding a demonstration program in six communities aimed at developing a system of providing services to families, maximizing resources and preventing duplication. Other grants support programs that provide home visitation for parents of newborns; home and center-based educational, personal and family skills building for parents; child care, and the development of good parenting skills for teen parents; and sexual abuse and violence prevention information. The CTF license plate program allows organizations and agencies to help earn funds for a specified child abuse prevention program in their local community.

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Executive Summary



The ninth annual KIDS COUNT in Missouri Data Book provides information on measures of child well-being for the state, its 114 counties and St. Louis City. By highlighting trends and comparing geographic areas, the project educates Missourians about the condition of vulnerable children and encourages citizen action to improve their lives.

According to new Census 2000 data, there are now more than 1.4 million children living in Missouri, comprising slightly more than one-fourth of the total population. Over one-fifth of the state's children are of an ethnic minority, including African American, Asian, Native American and children of mixed race. Hispanic children are now 3 % of the state's child population, a rate almost double what it was in 1990.

Between the base and current years five KIDS COUNT in Missouri outcome measures improved and five worsened. Measures that improved are: infant mortality; child deaths; annual high school dropouts; births to teens and teen violent death. Two of the measures that worsened, low birth weight and births to mothers without high school diplomas, rose by less than three percent. One measure, child abuse and neglect, is difficult to interpret but may be worsening.

Measures of Economic Security

Students enrolled in free or reduced-price lunch program, a proxy measure of child poverty, decreased between 1992 and 1993, increased slightly through 1997, dropped slightly in 1998 and rose again in 1999 and in 2000. In 2000, more than one-third of Missouri's students lived in families whose incomes were low enough to qualify for this program. Low-income children are at higher risk than other children for a variety of physical, educational and social problems.

Children who are born to undereducated parents face the highest odds of living in chronic poverty. In 2000, almost one in five Missouri births was to a mother without a high school diploma, denoting less than 12 years of education. This rate decreased in the early 1990s, and has risen slightly but steadily since then.

The number of children receiving cash assistance decreased 52% between 1993 and 2000, as a result of changes in welfare programs and Missouri's improving job market during those years. Many of these children are still living in poverty, however, as their parents replace welfare with low-paying employment. Food stamp utilization has also fallen dramatically during this period, dropping almost 24% between state fiscal years 1996 and 2000. At the same time, the number of persons securing food from food pantries increased.

Economic indicators for adults in the work force are encouraging for Missouri's families with children. The unemployment rate decreased while annual wages increased.

Measures of School Success

The importance of children succeeding in school has recently gained much attention. School success includes being ready to enter school and achieving mastery of appropriate knowledge at various academic levels. Next year we hope to have sufficient data to add an outcome measure on school readiness. Other outcome indicators, showing academic ability, are under discussion.

Measures of Child Health

The percent of low birthweight infants has increased slightly from the five-year average of 1991-95. This occurred even though more women received prenatal care and had healthy pregnancies. The increase is due, in part, to more multiple birth deliveries, primarily associated with the use of fertility drugs or in vitro fertilization and to more early deliveries via C-section and induced labor. In 2000, 5,833 infants had low birth-weights.

In contrast, the infant mortality rate has declined steadily over the last 10 years. This is due to a combination of improved medical technology and public health outreach efforts. In 2000, 581 infants died before their first birthday.

The number of children enrolled in Medicaid increased slightly between 1996 and 2000, suggesting that enrollment efforts have had modest success in reaching low-income families.

Measures of Child Safety

The child death rate has improved slightly since the beginning of the decade. This year 295 children died in Missouri. More detailed data, available for 1999, shows that 42.7% of child deaths were attributable to illness and approximately 14.2% were unintentional. There were 25 homicide deaths and 8 suicide deaths among this age group in 1998. Firearms were related to 16 deaths in this age group, half were intentional.

Our measure of child abuse and neglect is difficult to interpret because of contradictory data elements. Once the Division of Family Services receives a call on the child abuse hotline, the family may receive a family assessment and be offered any services that the assessment indicates are necessary. The number of family assessments is rising dramatically. In more serious cases an investigation is done. In these it may be determined that there is enough evidence, or probable cause, to believe that abuse has occurred and/or that prosecution is merited. The number of probable cause cases is declining. Totals of probable cause and family assessment cases show an increase in the total number of cases with Division of Family Services involvement.

The *out-of-home placement* rate shows an overall increase between 1992 and 2000. More than 7,500 children were removed from their homes and placed in foster homes, with relatives or in residential institutions.

Trends for Missouri's Minority Children

Minority data are not available for all KIDS COUNT measures. For measures where data are available, it is clear that Missouri's minority children face higher risks for adverse outcomes than their Caucasian peers. They are almost two times as likely as Caucasian children to die in infancy, be born at low birthweight, enter out-of-home placements such as foster care or drop out of school. Minority children are also more likely to die as children or teens, be victims of abuse or neglect, have babies as teens and to give birth with less than 12 years of education. However, the gap between outcomes for minority children and outcomes for Caucasian children has narrowed on all measures, except infant mortality, between the base year(s) and the current period.

Spotlight on Success: Missouri Division of Youth Services

Missouri's Division of Youth Services (DYS) has received national attention this year as a leader in effective services for youth. The DYS has an enviable recidivism rate among the juvenile offenders it serves. Not only does DYS do a notable job with youth, but it does so at a fraction of the cost incurred by other states. Kids Count applauds the past successes of this program and looks forward to continued excellence as DYS works for even better ways to serve Missouri's youth.

Measures of Adolescent Success

The *high school dropout* rate increased between 1992 and 1994 but has declined since then. There were 11,802 dropouts from public high schools in 2000/01. These youth face economic insecurity and other negative outcomes.

Missouri's *teen birth* rate has declined steadily since 1992. In 2000, almost 9,000 Missouri teens, ages 15 - 19, gave birth. This is a drop of more than 1,000 from last year. These teens and their children are likely to face poverty, unemployment or underemployment, and health problems.

Violent deaths of teens increased between 1992 and 1995 but have decreased since then. In 2000, 297 teens died violently. More detailed information from 1999, showed that 60% of Missouri motor vehicle fatalities among children were teenagers, 15 - 17 years old. Of those, 33.6% were unrestrained at the time of the crash. Drugs or alcohol were a factor in 18% of fatal teen crashes.

Special Focus:

What Counts for Kids from the 2000 Census

As required by the Constitution, the United States Census Bureau completed its decennial census in 2000. This count of Americans, done every 10 years, has an enormous impact on the lives of every citizen. It is used to determine how many congressional seats each state will have (reapportionment), where boundaries for state legislative districts will be drawn (redistricting), how much funding goes to various community programs and how we assess the impact of civil rights laws.

It is very hard to conduct an accurate count of every citizen. During any Census, a number of people are missed. Trends from the 2000 Census suggest that we continue to miss children, people of color and people in cities. Those most often missed are people with lower incomes. If we fail to count these citizens, they may lose access to the federal programs that are intended to help them.

Our nation's population is changing dramatically:

- Only 25% of people lived on farms in 1990, compared to 60% in 1900
- By the year 2050, white Americans will represent only 53% of the population
- A greater proportion of our population is older
- There are more children than ever before but they are a smaller proportion of the population
- Families are smaller and they are increasingly headed by single parents

In most cases, these changes are reflected in Missouri's population. Missourians are less racially and ethnically diverse than the country as a whole. Still, a number of counties saw dramatic increases in the number of Hispanic children served. These children need extra support, particularly if English is their second language. Their increasing presence may test the ability of local health clinics, schools, etc., to respond to their needs.

Much of this new information will be available on the internet. At the Census Bureau web site you can view or download information about states, counties, towns and even neighborhoods.

There are a number of ways to use this new Census Data. It can be used to identify specific issues, target service delivery and support grant writing for those planning programs in the state. Other issues may spur community involvement through publicity, education and engaging local resources. New information can also be used to assess public policy, educate administrative and legislative staff about specific policy issues and hold public officials accountable for supporting children and families.



Missouri Profile

► State Capital - Jefferson City

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✕

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	National Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year		
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	294,022	318,556	34.8%	36.5%	✕	29*
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	14,077	14,749	19.1%	19.3%	✕	N/A
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	28,206	28,796	7.5%	7.7%	✕	28
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	3,211	2,821	8.5	7.5	✓	32
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1,623	1,450	30.6	26.5	✓	31
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000) 1996/2000	27,732	59,988	20.0	42.0	✕	N/A
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	6,633	7,515	4.8	5.3	✕	N/A
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	16,353	11,807	6.8%	5.0%	✓	23
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	10,252	9,837	53.0	48.6	✓	29
Violent deaths, ages 15-19 (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1,634	1,185	86.0	58.6	✓	38

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	1,386,910
	2000	1,427,882
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.8%
	2000	25.5%
Minority children	1996	18.0%
	2000	19.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	7,627
	2000	10,238

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	18.9%
	1997	17.7%
Children in single parent families	1990	18.7%
	2000	24.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$25,948
	1999	\$29,282
Adult unemployment	1996	4.6%
	2000	3.5%
High school graduation	1996	72.4%
	2000	79.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	37.5%
	2000	59.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	24,326
	2000	46,312
Licensed child care capacity	1997	117,862
	2001	130,109
Accredited child care facilities	1999	350
	2000	347
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	10.8%
	2000	6.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	27.0%
	2000	22.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	24.3%
	2000	29.6%
Public clinic immunization	1996	83.6%
	2000	83.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	14.0%
	2000	10.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	23,881
	2000	22,389
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	74.2
	1999	72.4

*Children in poverty national rank; ranks based on 1998 data.



Missouri Minority Profile

TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths.

Changed for the Worse ✗

Child abuse and neglect

Outcome Measures	Year	Caucasian Rate			Minority Rate		
		Base	Current	Trend	Base	Current	Trend
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma	1996/2000	16.8%	17.5%	✗	30.3%	27.6%	✓
Low birthweight infants	1991-95/1996-2000	6.3%	6.6%	✗	12.9%	12.7%	✓
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births)	1991-95/1996-2000	7.0	6.0	✓	15.5	14.8	✓
Child deaths, ages 1-14 (per 1,000)	1991-95/1996-2000	27.1	24.4	✓	49.2	38.9	✓
Child abuse and neglect (per 1,000)	1996/2000	10.0	31.3	✗	22.6	54.8	✗
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000)	1996/2000	3.5	3.6	✗	10.8	8.7	✓
Annual high school dropouts	1996/2000	5.7	4.1	✓	11.7	6.3	✓
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000)	1996/2000	45.5	42.7	✓	89.8	75.3	✓
Violent deaths ages 15-19 (per 100,000)	1991-95/1996-2000	71.7	69.9	✓	193.9	105.3	✓

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

What KIDS COUNT Tells Us About Child Well-being



The goal of the Kids Count project is to improve the well-being of Missouri's children by heightening awareness of children's issues throughout the state. As part of that effort, the annual Kids Count Data book documents the status of children in the state and in each of its 115 counties. This information promotes more effective responses to children's needs at both the state and community level.

Kids Count data consists of outcome measures and indicators of child well-being. The ten outcome measures show specific outcomes, or results for children. These outcome measures are like the dots in a child's dot-to-dot drawing. They pinpoint areas where children are experiencing particular success or difficulty. Outcome measures also highlight trends over time.

Various indicators help put the outcome measures in context. For example, one of the child health indicators is the immunization rate. Proper immunization is not an outcome, or result, because it does not guarantee improved child health. However, the immunization rate does help form a more complete picture of whether children have access to the kinds of services and supports that might make them more likely to be healthy. In our dot-to-dot drawing, the indicators help fill in some lines, or provide some additional points that help deepen our understanding of how children fare in Missouri.

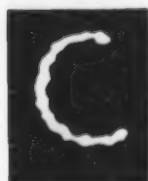
In 1997, the State of Missouri began to develop a set of outcomes for the state known as the Show-Me Results. To date, this effort has identified the data needed to measure selected outcomes and, where necessary, to collect that data. Many of these measures intersect or overlap information in the Kids Count report. This year we include information on Show-Me Results that are related to child well-being.

Kids Count data provide solid starting points for our picture of Missouri's children. To complete the picture, we must finish the outline and color in the details with additional information from children, families and communities.

Children in Missouri (Demographics)

- Children under 18 are 25.5% of the total population.
- 19.6% of children are racial minorities.
- The number of children reported as language minorities rose 34% between the 1998/99 school year and the 2000/01 school year.
- 15.2% of children are poor.
- 18.0% of children under 5 are poor.
- Ages of children in Missouri
 - 221,068 (13.9%) are infants and toddlers under 3 years of age
 - 148,830 (9.3%) are preschoolers, ages 3 and 4
 - 810,978 (50.9%) are elementary, middle and junior high school students between 5 - 14
 - 413,296 (25.6%) are senior high school students, ages 15 - 19

PERSPECTIVE: Economic Security



Children are more likely to be poor than any other age group, and are more likely to be chronically poor than adults or senior citizens. Young children are more likely to be poor than older children. According to 1999 Census estimates, 18.0 percent of children under the age of six were poor, a rate markedly lower than the 1998 rate of 20.6 percent. While poverty

rates for children under 18 did decline to 16.9%, that was a small drop from the child poverty rate in 1979.¹

Poor children are less likely to receive cash assistance and more likely to live in families where parents are working than they were in the past. In a recent survey of former cash assistance recipients, two-thirds reported being currently employed but earnings were below the poverty line.²

Poverty is often associated with poor outcomes for children. Poor children are more likely to be ill, suffer from abuse or neglect, and to drop out of high school.

Economic Security Indicators

- Average wages are increasing.
- Adult unemployment is falling.
- More children receive child support paid through the state.
- Fewer children receive cash assistance.
- Fewer children receive food stamps.

Economic Security Outcomes for Children

- The number of children who receive free and reduced price lunch is fairly constant.
- Births to mothers without a high school diploma continues to crawl upward after a small decrease in the early 1990's.

Related KIDS COUNT Outcomes

- Rate of annual high school dropouts shows a positive trend. (See Adolescent Success.)
- Births to teen mothers shows a slow, but steady decline. (See Adolescent Success.)

Related Missouri Show-Me Results

- Increase number of jobs paying more than \$10 per hour. Data shows increasing salaries but data on salary per hour is not yet available.
- Increase the percentage of Missourians with incomes above 100% of the poverty level. This measure is improving.
- Fewer communities with a high concentration of poverty. Data not available.

Interpretation

- Families are seeing an increase in wages that is offset by a reduction in government supports.
- Family wages are not sufficient to move families beyond poverty or near-poverty.
- Reduction in teen birth rate can be attributed, in part, to a positive economic outlook.³
- Economic changes make dropping out of high school more costly, encouraging teens to stay in school or to complete high school through alternative means.⁴

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Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Price School Lunch Program



Definition

The percent of Missouri students enrolled in the free or reduced price lunch program is used as a proxy measure of child poverty. Child poverty figures were last recorded in the 1990 census, with estimates in 1993 and 1995. These figures fail to reflect more recent changes. Free and reduced price school lunch figures, collected annually, are more sensitive to changes over time. Students who live in homes with annual incomes at or below 130% of the poverty level (\$22,945 for a family of four) are eligible for free meals. Students who live in homes with annual incomes between 130% and 185% of the poverty level (\$32,653 for a family of four) are eligible for reduced price meals.⁶

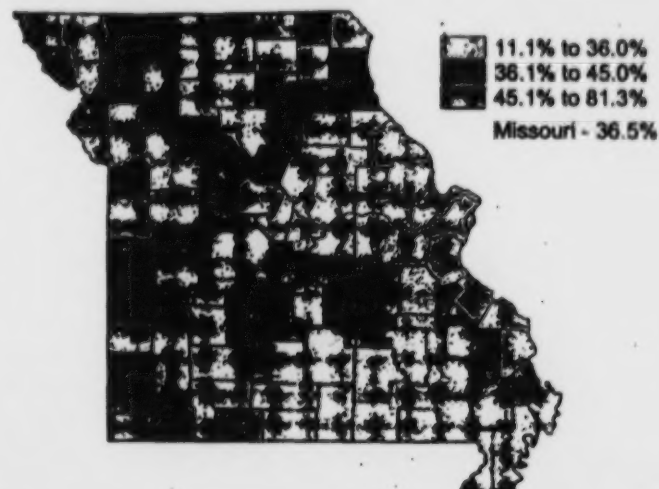
Significance

Poor children face enormous risks as they grow and develop. Compared to other children, they are much more vulnerable to hunger, homelessness, physical and mental disabilities, illness, violence, nutritional deficiencies and early death. In school, poor children are more likely to have lower test scores, more learning disabilities, greater special education needs and higher chances of dropping out than middle-class or upper-class children. These children lack the economic security that improves their chances of success.⁷

A recent analysis by the Annie E. Casey Foundation identified six family indicators that contribute to negative child outcomes. Of those, four were directly related to economic security: Household head is a high school drop out; no secure parental employment; family income is below the poverty line and the family is receiving welfare benefits.⁸

Enrollment in the free/reduced price school lunch program is also an important indicator of child nutrition. Children who are constantly hungry have a diminished capacity to learn. Participation in the school lunch program ensures that children get the nutrition they need to succeed in school. Children from low-income families receive one-third to one-half of their daily nutritional intake

Students Eligible for Free and Reduced Price Lunch



from the school lunch program. Students participating in the program do better on standardized achievement tests and are late or absent from school less often than children of similar incomes who do not participate.⁹

Missouri Findings

Thirty-six (36) percent or 318,556 Missouri students were enrolled in the free/reduced price lunch program in the 2000/01 school year. The percentage increased slightly from the 1999/00 school year.

County Findings

The counties with the lowest participation rates in 2000, suggesting low child poverty, were primarily suburban: Platte, Clay and Cass (Kansas City area); and St. Charles and Jefferson (St. Louis area). The highest participation rates, suggesting higher child poverty, were found in the south and southeastern counties of Pulaski, Oregon, Wayne, Mississippi, Carter, Pemiscot and Shannon, as well as in St. Louis City. In these counties, at least 60% of the students lived in families

that were poor enough to qualify for the school lunch program. St. Louis City has 81.3% of students eligible for free/reduced price lunch.

Children Receiving Cash Assistance

The number of families and children receiving cash assistance has fallen by 52% since 1993.¹⁰ This decrease can largely be attributed to improvements in Missouri's economy. Also, new federal and state policies place many welfare recipients directly into welfare-to-work activities, which reduce the length of time they receive benefits. Many of the children who are leaving the cash assistance rolls are likely still living in poverty as their parents replace welfare with low-paying employment.

There are currently 45,330 families, including 89,891 children, receiving cash assistance through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program. A significant proportion of the children receiving TANF live in the St. Louis area. Twenty-nine (29) percent are in St. Louis City and 14% live in St. Louis County. The number of families and the number of children in these two counties represent only 18% of the total families and children in the state so the number receiving support is disproportionate."

Families receiving TANF may only receive benefits for five years during their lifetimes. In July, 2002, 2,729 families with 7,848 children will reach their lifetime limit. More than half (58%) of the children facing loss of benefits live in St. Louis City. Another 21% of these children live in St. Louis County. The remaining 21% of children facing loss of benefits are spread throughout the state."

Students Enrolled in Free/Reduced Price School Lunch Program, 1992/93-2000/01



Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Children Receiving Food Stamps

Another indicator of child nutrition is participation in the federal Food Stamp program. This program supplements cash assistance for low-income families by providing vouchers for the purchase of food. Participation in this program declined 16% from 1996 to 2000.

Food Stamps are an important support for low-income families, particularly those who are moving between cash assistance and work. New research from the Urban Institute shows that many former welfare families who are still eligible for food stamps, do not col-

lect them. In some cases these newly working families simply begin to earn too much money to be eligible. However, many families report that they leave the program while still eligible because of "administrative problems or hassles." These problems include overly restrictive asset tests and rigid re-certification requirements that have recently been addressed in federal legislation. With additional outreach to families, it is expected that these changes will allow more families to retain their food stamp benefits. For families, receiving food stamps can be an important component in successfully transitioning to work; and for children, it means better nutrition.¹¹

The federal government recently began collecting information on food security through the Current Population Survey (CPS) questionnaires administered by the Census bureau. This new source of information will provide regular data on child hunger and on the quality of diet.

Preventive Factors

Ways to improve this outcome include:

- Jobs that pay a livable wage;
 - Supportive services that help individuals find and maintain jobs, including child care, transportation and health care;
 - Income support for individuals who are unable to work;
 - Adequate and effective collection of child support for children in single parent families;
 - Progressive tax policies that ease the tax burden on low-income families;
 - Policy that supports asset development, such as Individual Development Accounts (IDAs);
 - Unemployment Insurance reform that improves access to unemployment insurance for low-income workers.
-

Racial Data

Data for Caucasian and minority children are unavailable for the school lunch program.

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Births to Mothers Without High School Diplomas



Definition

This variable measures the percent of births to mothers of all ages who have less than twelve years of education, as indicated on the newborns' birth certificates.

Significance

Children who are born to undereducated parents face the highest odds of living in chronic poverty. In 1995, the poverty rate was 57% for children living with parents who had dropped out of school, but only 4% for children living with at least one parent with a college degree.¹⁴

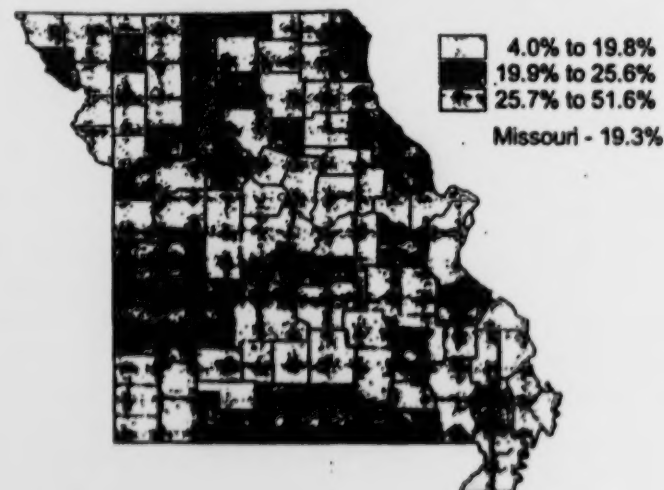
Parental education level has shown to be a better predictor of grade repetition than family income, poverty status, family structure, ethnic group or family size. Nationally, 33% of children whose parents had less than a high school diploma had repeated a grade, compared to only 21% of children whose parents had high school diplomas and 9% of children whose parents were college graduates.¹⁵

According to the Missouri School Improvement Project, Missouri parents who are high school graduates are almost twice as likely to report that their children make mostly A's in school than those with less than a high school education.

Missouri Findings

Almost one in five, or 14,749 births in 2000 were to undereducated mothers. The rate decreased slightly in the early 1990s, and has remained almost flat in the later part of the decade. There is overall improvement from 1992 - 1999.

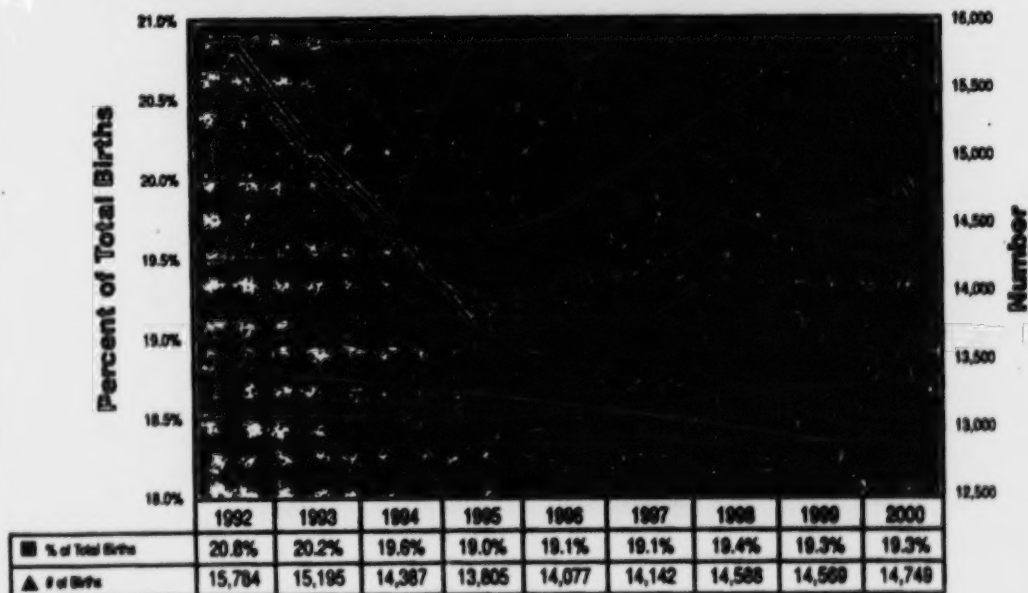
Percent of Births to Mothers Without High School Diplomas, 2000



County Findings

Fewer than 10% of children born in 2000 in Worth, Atchison, St. Charles, Platte and Osage Counties were born to mothers without a high school diploma. In eleven counties, one-third or more of births were to undereducated mothers. These counties include Dunklin, Dent, Mississippi, Sullivan, Webster, Barry, McDonald, Wayne, Pemiscot, Morgan and Scotland. (It should be noted that some counties, like Scotland County, have a large Mennonite community. Because these families only require children to attend school through eighth grade, a majority of all Mennonite births would be to women with less than 12 years of education.) In absolute numbers, Jackson County, St. Louis City and St. Louis County account for 35.6% of births to undereducated mothers.

Births to Mothers Without High School Diplomas, 1992 - 2000



Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Preventive Factors

Ways to improve this outcome include:

- Adequate preschool and early education programs that help prepare students to learn;
- Early identification of at-risk students, particularly in elementary school and during transition periods from elementary school to junior high, and from junior high to high school;
- Teachers who are able to identify and address cultural differences to reduce the high dropout rates of minority students;
- School-based or school-linked physical and mental health services;
- Services to children with disabilities, especially with behavior disorders;
- Programs that enhance the life choices of adolescent females by addressing esteem issues, assertiveness training, social and leadership development, school performance and academic achievement;
- Family planning services that provide health care and access to contraceptives.

Racial Data

Minority infants were much more likely than Caucasian children to be born to undereducated mothers (27.6% vs. 17.5%) in 2000. Rates for minority infants improved between 1996 and 2000 while rates for Caucasian children deteriorated slightly during the same time.

PERSPECTIVE: School Success



he foundations for a child's eventual success in school are built long before the child enters kindergarten. When a child has learned to "use adults as sources of information, discipline and enjoyment"¹⁴ they have the necessary skills to succeed in school. It is important to note that school readiness is not simply a matter of knowing the alphabet or counting to ten.

Kindergarten teachers believe that the best predictors of success are those that relate to a child's behavior. Children that can follow direction, work well with others and keep up with their work are most likely to succeed in school.¹⁷

One component known to improve school readiness is a quality early care and education experience.¹⁸ Benefits of providing these programs are even greater for low-income children. Low-income children are less likely than their peers to begin school with the skills they need to read. Studies have indicated that these low-income children have a more limited vocabulary, may be read to less often and have fewer books in their households.¹⁹

The Missouri School Entry Assessment Project is a comprehensive effort to assess school readiness. The first survey, conducted in the fall of 1998, asked kindergarten teachers to complete a survey assessing 3,500 students. The survey covered entry-level skills, knowledge and behaviors or dispositions in seven areas of development. Results indicate that the highest performing children participate in Parents as Teachers and preschool/center care. When low-income children participate in both Parents as Teachers and any other pre-kindergarten experience, they score above average on all scales.²⁰

School Success Indicators

- Number of children with limited English proficiency is rising.
- Continued increase in the number of children using child care subsidy program.
- More licensed child care.
- Number of accredited child care centers/homes is now being tracked.
- High school graduation rate increased.

School Success Outcomes for Children

Kids Count does not currently present any school success outcomes for children prior to high school graduation. The state of Missouri began collecting data from the Missouri School Entry Assessments that began in 1998. This data is currently available at the state level only. Outcome measures for later school success are under consideration.

Related KIDS COUNT Outcomes

- Annual high school dropouts are declining.
- Births to mothers without a high school diploma show a small, protracted increase.
- Births to teens are declining.

Related Missouri Show-Me Results

- Increase access to high quality child care for working families. Data not available.
- Increase the percentage of children entering school ready to learn. Data will be drawn from Missouri School Entry Assessments first begun in 1998. Current state level data shows that seventy-five (75) percent of children were considered ready in the 1998/99 school year, compared to seventy-six (76) percent of children ready for school in the 1999/00 school year.
- Increase the percentage of students who achieve targeted skill levels at various points before graduation. Data will be from Missouri Assessment Project (MAP) test scores.

Interpretation

- Increased attention to early learning, through parent supports (i.e. Parents as Teachers) and by improving the quality of non-parental care, may increase the number of children who enter school ready to learn.
- Teenagers who achieve early academic success are less likely to drop out of high school.²¹

PERSPECTIVE: Child Health



Good health is fundamental to a child's well-being. Good health care for children begins before birth, with good prenatal care. It includes access to regular and specialized care appropriate for the child's age. Care includes proper immunization, good nutrition and adequate medical and dental care. It can be delivered through a variety of means, including home visitation programs like Nurses for Newborns, community clinics, service programs or via traditional medical facilities.

Many low-income families have difficulty accessing good care. In some cases, services simply don't exist in sufficient capacity. For example, only 71% of Missouri dentists accept MC+/Medicaid patients at all and 38% of Missouri's counties have no dentist willing to accept these patients.²² In other cases, families working in low wage jobs may not receive health benefits and they may not be able to afford private insurance. These families may not be aware that their children are eligible for MC+, Missouri's expanded Medicaid program. While Missouri has done more than many other states, 13% of children in working poor families still lack health insurance.²³ Lack of access to these services can keep chronically ill children from succeeding in school. Families who lack access to care also find that frequent illness in children can be a barrier to employment or a strain on their limited budgets.²⁴

Good, early health care also offers long-term benefits to society in general. In 1994, every dollar spent to administer oral polio vaccine alone saved \$3.40 in direct medical costs and \$2.74 in indirect societal costs.²⁵

Child Health Indicators

- Increased percentage of children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid.
- Fewer children with elevated blood lead levels.
- Fewer children receiving services for serious emotional disturbance (SED).
- Immunization rate in public health clinics increased slightly.

Health Outcomes for Children

- More children were born at low birthweight.
- Steady decrease in infant mortality.

Related KIDS COUNT Outcomes

- Decrease in child deaths. (See Child Safety.)
- Decrease in violent teen deaths. (See Adolescent Success.)

Related Missouri Show-Me Results

- Increase percentage of healthy pregnancies. Data on low birthweight babies is from same source as Kids Count data.
- Decrease rate of infant mortality. Data on infant mortality is from the same source as Kids Count data.

Interpretation

- The State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) greatly expanded eligibility for low-income families by allowing families with incomes up to 300 percent of the federal poverty level to apply for insurance for their children. Yet, the percentage of children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid rose modestly, suggesting a number of eligible children are still not enrolled.
- Overall, more children are receiving immunizations through both public clinics and private settings suggesting that managed care has increased access to preventive services for some families.

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Low Birthweight Infants



Definition

This variable measures the percent of infants who weigh less than 2,500 grams (approximately 5.5 pounds) at birth. This includes term and pre-term infants. Data are aggregated, or combined, for five-year periods to provide more stable rates.

Significance

Babies born with low birthweights are at high risk for adverse outcomes and developmental problems throughout their lives. They are more likely than normal birthweight infants to have brain damage, cerebral palsy, neurological impairment and cognitive disorders. Almost half of these infants will enter special education at some point in their lives. Approximately 64% of all infants who die before their first birthday have low birthweights.²⁶

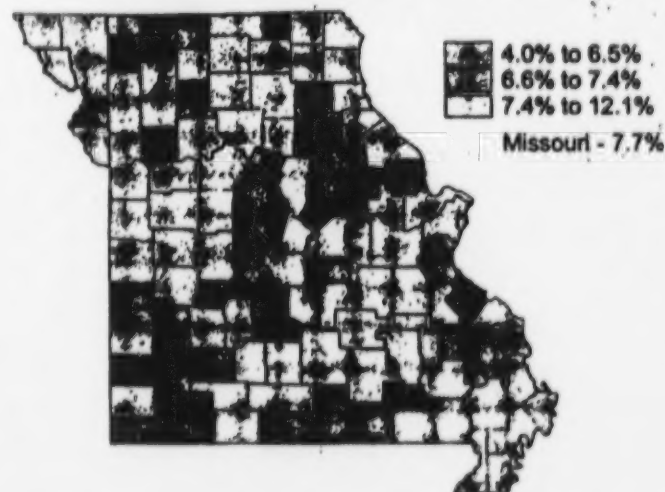
Caring for low birthweight infants is extremely costly. In Missouri, low birthweight infants comprise less than 8% of total births but account for 71% of all newborn expenditures. The usual newborn nursery cost is approximately \$500, but medical expenses for a low birthweight infant can reach \$15,000.²⁷

Missouri Findings

The low birthweight rate in Missouri has increased slightly since the mid-1980s. In 2000, 5,796 newborns had low birthweight. Women who lack adequate prenatal care or health insurance, and women who take fertility drugs, are at high risk of delivering low birthweight babies. In Missouri, 89.5% of pregnant women received adequate prenatal care in 1999. Of the women who received no or inadequate prenatal care, 63.5% were Medicaid recipients.²⁸ Smoking during pregnancy is also linked to low birthweight.²⁹ In 1999, 16.1% of pregnant women reported that they smoked during their pregnancy.³⁰

The Missouri Department of Health reports that more than half of the increase in low birthweight infants, between 1989 and 1999, was due to greater numbers of multiple birth deliveries, primarily associated with delayed childbearing requiring

Low Birthweight Infants, 1996 - 2000

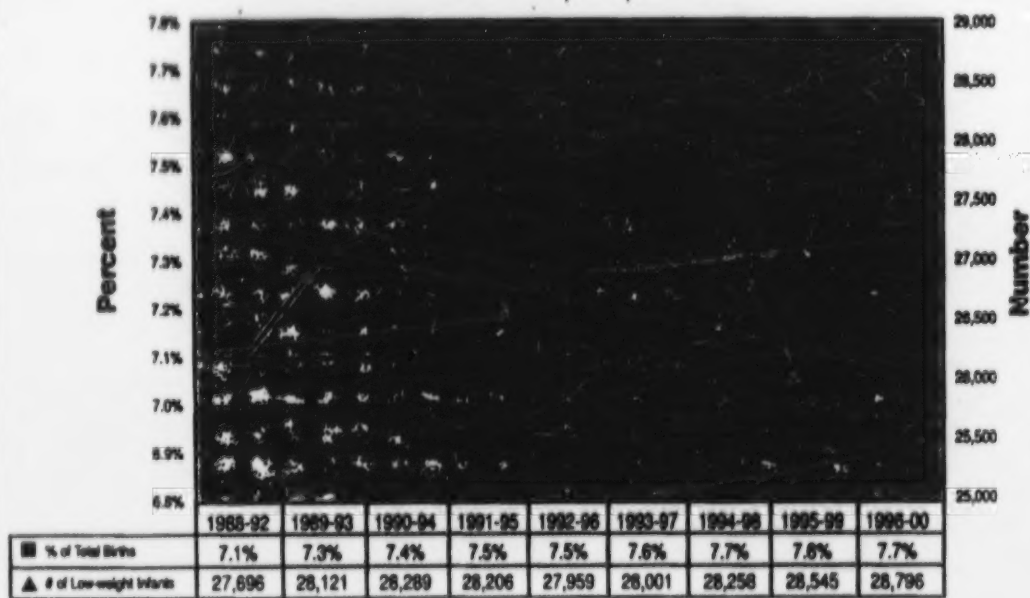


the use of fertility drugs or in vitro fertilization procedures. Another significant factor is the "increasing tendency of physicians to deliver babies early by artificial means...C-sections or induced labor."³¹

County Findings

In four counties, including Daviess, Worth, Nodaway and Osage, the low birthweight rate was less than 5% during 1996-00. The counties with the highest rates were Mississippi, Randolph, Wayne, St. Louis City and Pemiscot, with rates above 10%.

Low Birthweight Infants, 1992 - 2000



Source: Missouri Department of Health

Preventive Factors

Ways to decrease the number of infants born at low birthweight include:

- Adequate and early prenatal care, maternal education, and nutritional services;
- Strong social support networks for pregnant women;
- Efforts that decrease births to teenaged girls;
- Programs that educate women about the dangers of drug, alcohol and tobacco use during pregnancy;
- Drug, alcohol and tobacco use prevention and treatment programs;
- Adequate spacing between pregnancies;
- Decreasing the number of unintended pregnancies.

Racial Data

The low birthweight rate for minority babies was 12.7%, almost twice the Caucasian rate of 6.6%. The rates for minority babies improved slightly between 1991-95 and 1996-00, while rates for Caucasian babies worsened slightly.

Infant Mortality



Definition

his variable measures the number of infants who die before their first birthday. The rate is expressed as deaths per 1,000 live births. Data are aggregated, or combined, for five-year periods to provide more stable rates.

Significance

Children are most likely to die during their first year of life. Nationally, the leading causes of infant death in 1998 were congenital anomalies, disorders related to low birthweight and sudden infant death syndrome. Congenital anomalies were the leading cause of death for all race and ethnic groups, except for African American children. Among African American children, disorders relating to low birthweights were the leading cause of infant death.²³ In 1999, 59.7% of all Missouri children who died were under one year of age.²⁴

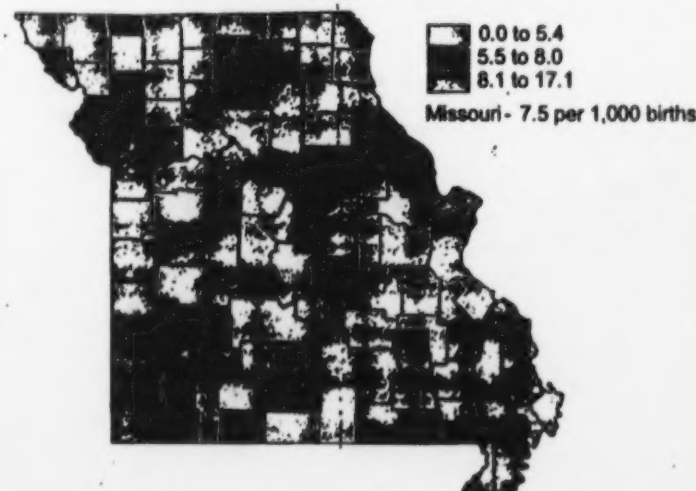
The infant mortality rate goes beyond simple health considerations to encompass economic and safety issues as well. Many consider the infant mortality rate to be one of the defining measures of a society's well-being. Infants are more likely to die before their first birthday if they live in unsafe homes and neighborhoods or have inadequate nutrition, health care or supervision. In one recent study, the infant mortality rate for children born into poor families was 50% higher than the rate for children born into non-poor families.²⁴

Missouri Findings

The statewide infant mortality rate has declined steadily, but slowly, through the past 10 years. The combination of improved medical technology and public health outreach efforts has facilitated this improvement. In 1999, 581 infants died before their first birthday.

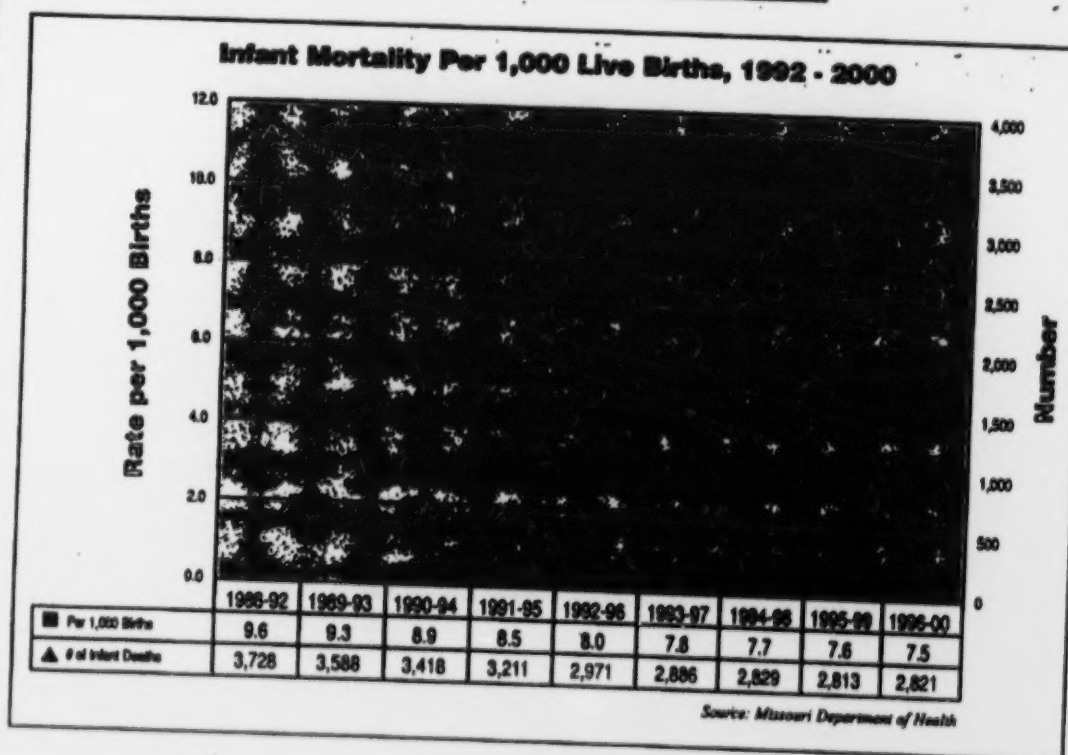
A recent study of sudden infant death syndrome (SIDS) showed that 20.4 percent of all SIDS deaths between 1995 and 1997 occurred in a child care setting. In Missouri, the rate for the same time period was 24.4 percent. Of those, one-third died during their first week in child care; half of the one-third died on their first day in care.²⁵

Infant Mortality, 1996 - 2000



County Findings

There were no infant deaths between 1996 - 2000 in Carroll, Mercer, Putnam, St. Clair and Scotland Counties. The counties with the highest infant mortality rates in 1996 - 2000 were Vernon, Wayne and Holt with rates above 14.0 percent. Seven other counties had rates above 10.0. Because of the extremely small number of deaths in most counties, even over a five-year period, rates and ranks should be interpreted with caution.



Preventive Factors

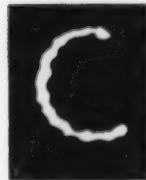
Ways to reduce the number of infant deaths include:

- Quality prenatal care for pregnant women and pediatric care for all infants immediately after birth;
- Education efforts regarding prevention and treatment of birth defects, neonatal drug addictions and AIDS;
- Public awareness of ways to reduce the chance of Sudden Infant Death Syndrome;
- Greater use of referral and information networks that provide information for parents on maternal and child health care;
- More education for parents and caregivers on proper infant development;
- Healthy home environments, including adequate housing and proper sanitation;
- Child abuse prevention efforts.

Racial Data

The mortality rate for minority infants was 14.8 per 1,000 live births for 1996-00, more than twice the Caucasian rate of 6.0. Higher rates in the minority community are primarily due to the higher number of low birthweight babies born to minorities. Other factors include the higher proportion of teen births, less access to prenatal care, and fewer births to married women. Rates for both groups improved between 1991-95 and 1996-00.

PERSPECTIVE: Child Safety



Child safety is another aspect of child well-being. Injuries, both intentional and unintentional, are the leading cause of death for children between the ages of 1 and 19. Nationally, unintentional injury deaths represent two-thirds of the deaths to children and youth. In 1996, the cost of these injuries is estimated at \$81 billion dollars when accounting for present and future work loss to premature death or long-term disability, medical spending and other resource costs. Most of these injury deaths can be prevented through proven interventions that include: education; environmental or product modification (car seats, bicycle helmets, smoke detectors); and better enforcement of legislation or regulations related to child safety.²⁴

Intentional injuries occur when there is intent to harm. They include injuries that occur as a result of violence, abuse or neglect. Strategies for preventing of these types of injuries are different from the strategies employed to prevent unintentional injuries and they are not as well understood.²⁵

Child Safety Indicators

Safety Outcomes for Children

- Decrease in rate of child deaths.
- Overall increase in child abuse and neglect cases: decrease in rate of confirmed reports of child abuse and neglect (probable cause) and increase in rate of cases with the family assessment protocol.
- Out-of-home placement shows a slow but steady increase since 1992, but rose by 13% in 2000. In state fiscal year 2000, there were 18,020 children in the custody of the Division of Family Services. The average length of stay is 25.2 months. Children experienced an average of 3.08 placements while in DFS custody.

Related KIDS COUNT Outcomes

- Teen violent deaths have decreased since 1994. In 1999, 32% of teen violent deaths were motor vehicle crash victims, 5% were homicide victims, and 9% were suicides. (See Adolescent Success.)

Related Missouri Show-Me Results

- Decrease incidence of family violence that includes child abuse/neglect. Data from same source as Kids Count data but includes only instances of probable cause abuse and neglect.
- Decrease rate of alcohol- and drug-related injuries and deaths.
- Decrease incidence of alcohol-related traffic crash deaths.

Interpretation

- Implementation of the family assessment protocol has connected more families to services. It is unclear whether this means that more families need services or that outreach to families and access to services is improving. Better access to services may prevent some family situations from escalating into cases of substantiated abuse.
- In 2000, the number of new entries into out-of-home placement climbed sharply, while the rate of probable cause child abuse cases fell. It is likely that we are seeing a change in the way we define "probable cause" rather than an improvement in child safety.
- These conflicting data make it impossible to determine whether children are safer or not.

Deaths of Children, Ages 1-14



Definition

This variable measures deaths of children ages one through fourteen from all causes. The rate is expressed per 100,000 children of that age. Data are aggregated, or combined, for five-year periods to

provide more stable rates.

Significance

Although mortality rates drop sharply after the first year, children are still at risk from a number of health and environmental factors. This measure, like infant mortality, reflects physical health conditions, the amount of adult supervision and the prevalence of risks that children face every day in their homes and communities.

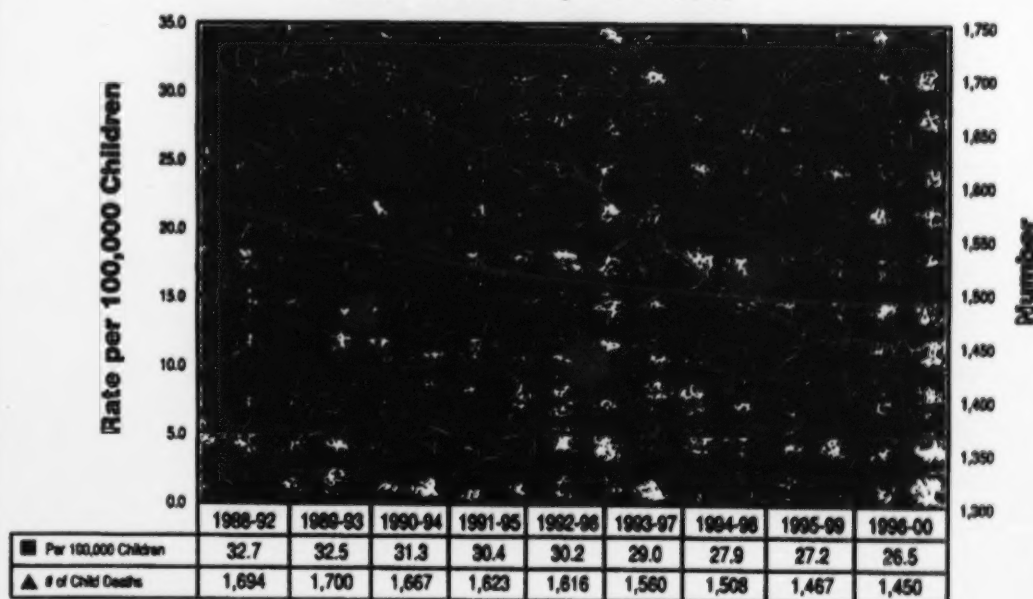
Missouri Findings

The child death rate has improved slightly since the beginning of the decade. In 2000, 295 children died in Missouri. More detailed data, available for 1999, shows that 42.7% of deaths in this age group were attributable to illness or natural causes. There were 25 homicide deaths and 8 suicide deaths among this age group in 1999. Firearms were related to 8 deaths in this age group. Half were unintentional."

Children with HIV/AIDS

The Department of Health confirmed one new case of HIV infection and one new AIDS case for children under the age of 13 in 1999. A total of 94 children under 13 have been diagnosed with HIV/AIDS since 1982."

Deaths of Children, 1992 - 2000



Source: Missouri Department of Health

Unintentional Injuries

Unintentional injuries were responsible for the deaths of 99 Missouri children, age 1 - 14, in 1999. These deaths included motor vehicle accidents, drownings, burns, accidental strangulation and unintentional firearms deaths. These accidents also cause serious injuries for many children. In 1997, more than 3,400 children were hospitalized for accident-related injuries and more than 181,000 children were seen as outpatients. The total cost of these unintentional injuries was more than \$127.4 million."

County Findings

Because of the extremely small number of deaths in most counties, even over a five-year period, this measure is not used to calculate the composite county rank. Rates should be interpreted with caution.

Preventive Factors

Proper immunization protects children from deadly or complicating diseases such as whooping cough, measles or polio. Missouri tracks the percent of two-year old children seen at public health clinics who are properly immunized. This rate improved from 78.1% in 1995 to 83.8% in 2000. Other children may be properly immunized through private providers, who do not report this information.

Other ways to reduce the number of child deaths include:

- Quality, affordable health care systems that emphasize prevention of disease and unintentional injuries;
 - Efforts that promote overall well-being for children;
 - Programs that ensure proper child nutrition, including WIC and free/reduced price school breakfast and lunch;
 - Firearm safety measures such as trigger lock mechanisms;
 - Proper and consistent use of car seats and bicycle helmets;
 - Access to safe playgrounds;
 - Adequate and safe housing that is free from lead paint and other toxins;
 - Education on child development;
 - Parents and educators with greater awareness of warnings that suggest suicidal tendencies in children.
-

Racial Data

The 1996-00 aggregate death rate for minority children was 38.9 per 100,000, compared to 24.4 for Caucasian children. Children in both groups were most likely to die from unintentional injuries and illness. After that, minority children were more likely to die from accidents like drowning and Caucasian children were more likely to die in motor vehicle accidents. Rates for both groups of children improved between 1991-95 and 1996-00.

Child Abuse and Neglect



Definition

This variable measures the number of children receiving some attention from the Missouri Department of Social Services, Division of Family Services, as the result of a report of abuse and neglect. After a report of suspected abuse or neglect has been made, investigations that return sufficient evidence supporting the report are classified as probable cause child abuse and neglect. (See later section titled "Missouri is Changing How Child Abuse and Neglect Reports are Handled".) Other cases follow a Family Assessment protocol. This variable is a combination of the number of probable cause cases and the number of family assessment cases. In Missouri, the rate is expressed per 1,000 children.

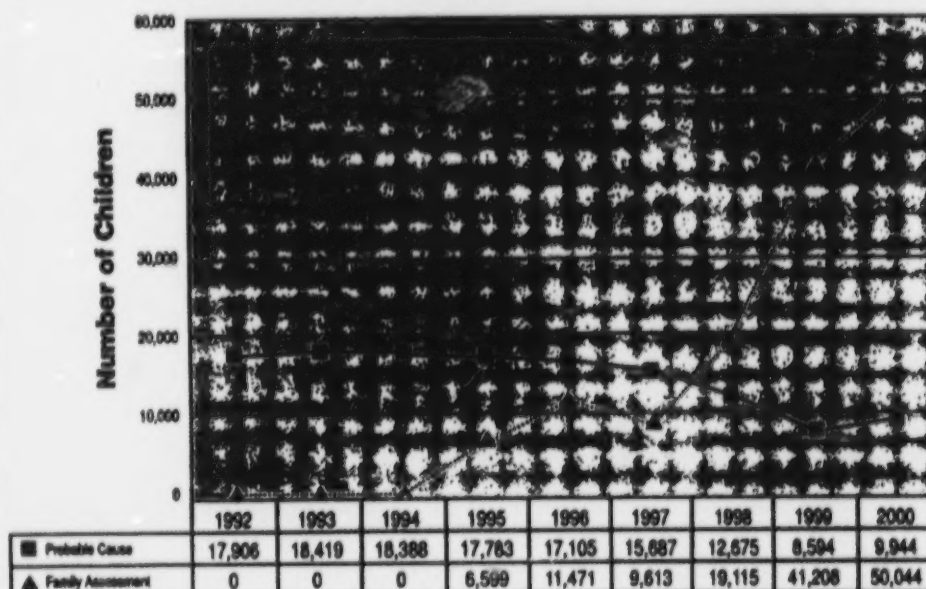
Significance

Children who are abused or neglected are damaged physically, mentally, socially and emotionally. Even if they escape serious injury, they are at higher risk for many negative outcomes, including adolescent pregnancy, substance abuse, juvenile delinquency and academic failure. Young children who are abused are more likely than other children to be socially withdrawn or physically aggressive."

When abused children commit crimes, they are more likely than other children to become chronic and serious offenders. A U.S. Department of Justice survey found that 68% of youths that had been arrested had a prior history of abuse or neglect."

Children who are at highest risk for abuse and neglect live in families where the

Child Abuse and Neglect by Type of Report, 2000



Source: Missouri Department of Social Services

parents were abused as children, suffer from mental illness or have a history of criminal activity or substance abuse. Adults who abuse children often have poor coping or problem solving skills, and are socially isolated. Many are experiencing external stress, such as marital discord, work instability or poor living conditions. A mother's education is also linked to increased incidence of child abuse. If a child's mother has finished high school the child is about 50% less likely to be a victim of abuse or to be placed in foster care.

There is also a high risk of abuse for children living in families who experience domestic violence. When violence is present in the home, children are more likely to become victims of abuse and to learn patterns of behavior that are violent."

Missouri Findings

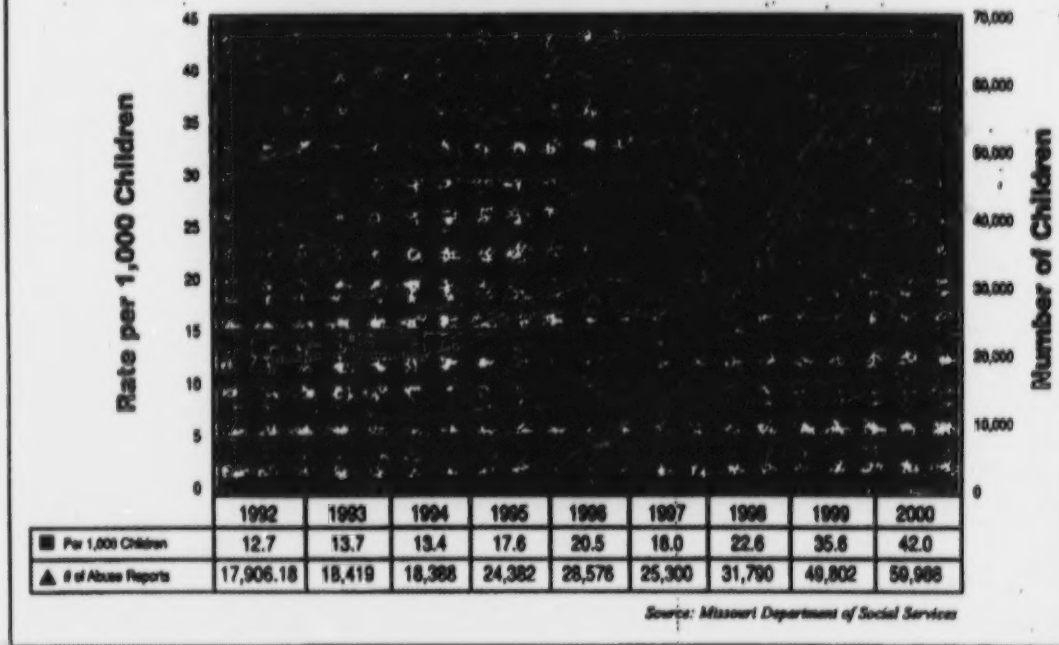
Official child abuse and neglect counts do not represent the true number of abused and neglected children in Missouri, as only a fraction of them are brought to the Division's attention. A national incidence study by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services found that the true frequency of child abuse and neglect could be as much as three times higher than the numbers confirmed by authorities."

The rate of probable cause child abuse and neglect in Missouri decreased between 1992 and 2000. In 1999, there were 46,600 reports of child abuse and neglect to the Division of Family Services, involving more than 72,585 children. From these reports, 8,594 children were confirmed as abused or neglected. Earlier reports have shown that physical neglect (54.6% of children) was found much more frequently in child abuse investigations than physical abuse (21.7%). Sexual abuse was found in 18.3% of confirmed cases. More than one-third of the child abuse victims were less than six years old."

Missouri Has Changed Its Response to Reports of Abuse and Neglect

The decrease in probable cause child abuse and neglect victims in Missouri is partially attributable to the SB595 protocol. This protocol began in 1995 with sixteen pilot sites around the state. It was implemented in the entire state by 1999. Under this new protocol, hotline calls that involve allegations of less severe abuse or neglect are assigned to "Family Assessments." These cases utilize an approach that is based on assessing the family's strengths and determining the services needed to improve the child's safety. Family assessments are resolved with determinations of "services needed" or "services not needed" instead of the traditional investigation findings of "probable cause" or "unsubstantiated." In 2000, 59,988 children were referred for a Family Assessment instead of an investigation." Traditional investigations are still conducted in allegations of severe abuse or neglect. An

Child Abuse and Neglect, 1992 - 2000



independent evaluation of the SB595 pilot sites found that, overall, the safety of children was not jeopardized, and that their safety improved in cases of neglect, lack of supervision, and less serious abuse.

There is wide variation among counties in deciding which reports are investigated and which are assigned to Family Assessment. This makes comparisons across counties extremely difficult.

Because of this change in reporting categories and variations across counties, it is impossible to determine if child abuse is truly decreasing in Missouri. Reporting on probable cause cases alone, as reflected in prior year's Kids Count Data Books, no longer gives a complete picture of abuse and neglect in Missouri.

County Findings

Counties with less than 28 abuse and neglect cases per 1,000 children included Osage, Platte, St. Louis County, Howard, Perry, Daviess, Mercer, St. Charles and Ralls. There were nine counties with rates over 65 per 1,000: Howell, Jasper, Wayne, Carroll, St. Louis City, Henry, Montgomery, Butler, Shannon and Vernon. Rates should be interpreted with caution because of the changes in reporting, particularly when using data prior to 1995, when there was no Family Assessment protocol. As a result, this measure is not used to calculate the composite county rank.

Child Abuse and Neglect Fatalities

Missouri's Child Fatality Review Panel examines all child deaths that have suspicious or unclear causes. In 1999, 25 fatalities were confirmed as being related to child abuse or neglect, a decrease from 33 the previous year. Most (72.0%) of the children who died as a result of abuse or neglect were less than five years old, and more than half (52.0%) were infants."

In 1999, 20 children died as a result of injuries sustained at the hands of a parent or caretaker. Another 5 children died of conditions constituting neglect. Of those, 13 children were less than 1 year old.

Shaken Baby Syndrome

Shaken/impact syndrome (more commonly referred to as "shaken baby syndrome") was directly responsible for the death of five young children in 1997, ten in 1998 and seven in 1999." Shaking a baby may also result in permanent speech, hearing or visual impairments. A recent study funded by the Children's Trust Fund found that over a five-year period, Missouri spent an average of almost \$32,000 per child in medical costs to care for shaken baby syndrome survivors. These cost estimates do not include private (personal or commercial) insurance costs or educational costs for special services that may be required as a result of developmental delays or brain damage caused by shaking."

Preventive Factors

Workers who perform Family Assessments identify services needed by the family that could positively impact the family's frustration and decrease the chances of recurring or escalating abuse or neglect. The services most commonly identified as necessary in 1998 were mental health, parenting education, child care, health care, juvenile/family court, shelter, employment and education.

Other ways to prevent "probable cause" child abuse and neglect include:

- Home visitation programs that provide parent education regarding child development and alternative methods of discipline, health screenings and family support;
- Parent and caretaker education programs that document the tragic results of shaking babies and provide constructive, safe ways to soothe crying babies;
- Social supports for families to help parents understand the stresses they experience and provide them with the necessary tools to cope effectively, including stress and anger management training and the use of crisis nurseries;
- Public education efforts regarding risk factors involved in child abuse, including poverty and unemployment, violence in the neighborhood, social isolation, and fragmented human services ;
- Local and statewide child abuse prevention training programs and community outreach;
- Substance abuse prevention and treatment programs;
- Better assessment of family violence by educators, social service workers and health professionals;
- Increased community awareness of the issue and willingness to provide support to at-risk families;

Racial Data

The child abuse and neglect rate for minority children was 54.8 per 1,000 children in 2000, markedly higher than the Caucasian rate of 31.3.

Out-of-Home Placement Entries



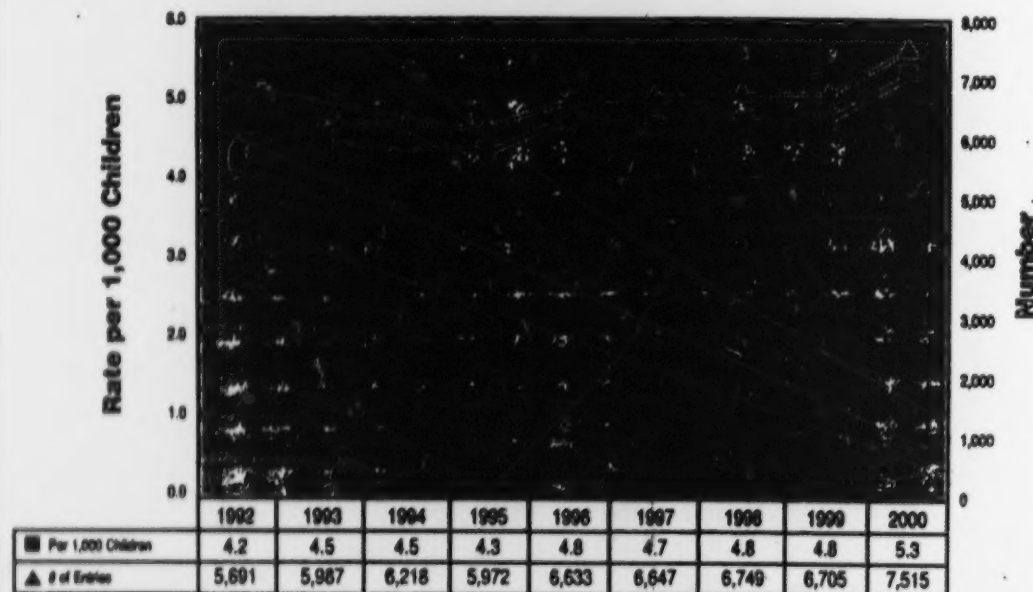
Definition

This variable measures the number of children, in the legal custody of the Division of Family Services (DFS), who enter Missouri's "alternative care" system because of severe abuse, neglect or other family disruption. The rate is expressed per 1,000 children. These children may be placed in foster homes, group homes, relative care or residential care institutions.

This measure includes children placed by the Missouri Department of Social Services, Division of Family Services only. It does not include children who are in out-of-home settings supervised by the Division of Youth Services, the Department of Mental Health or the Juvenile/Family Court system for juvenile justice or mental health reasons. It does not include the number of children who remain in foster care.

This measure is open to multiple interpretations. Increases in out-of-home placement rates may suggest that more children are living in unsafe homes or that attempts to improve the family environment are meeting with less success. Or, it may suggest that fewer children remain in dangerous situations. If children who live in dangerous homes are placed in stable, loving environments, they may be safer than children left in the home. Thus, it is difficult to equate out-of-home placement rates with how well a county is caring for its children.

Out-of-Home Placement Entries, 1992 - 2000



Source: Missouri Department of Social Services

Significance

Many of the children who are removed from their homes are experiencing abuse, neglect or disruption that is profound. They must be considered at even higher risk for many of the adverse outcomes faced by all abused children.

Nationwide, there are an estimated 588,00 children in foster care. The goal for most of these children (43%) is reunification with their family. Goals for approximately 20% of children foster care are adoption and guardianship (4%). An additional 17% do not have a goal set for their case. The balance of children are expected to live with another relative, be in long term care, achieve emancipation or guardianship. Average stays for those exiting foster care were 20.6

months, with children whose goal is adoption averaging 33 months in care and 45 months waiting for finalization of their adoptions. Children in care are disproportionately minority children: African American children accounted for 38% of the foster care population and 43% of the children awaiting adoption although African American people are only 12 - 15% of the total population.¹⁰

Child abuse or neglect, and related factors, accounted for approximately two-thirds of the initial placement reasons documented by Division of Family Services workers in 1997. Children may also enter out-of-home care because of other family dysfunction or disruption factors. In 1997, other reasons for placement included: beyond parental control/voluntary relinquishment or status offender (9%), parent incarceration (5%) and child previously placed with relative (5%).

Missouri Trends

In 2000, 7,515 children entered the out-of-home placement system. The overall rate increased between 1992 and 2000, fluctuated early in the period, rose steadily in the latter half and rose sharply this year. Once children enter the system, many exit quickly, but others remain for long periods. There were a total of 18,020 children in Division of Family Services custody during fiscal year 2000 and the average length of stay was 25.2 months. Children often move from one placement to another while they are in alternative care. At the end of fiscal year the average number of placements for children in care was 3.08. Children in care in Sullivan county had the lowest average number of placements, at 1.58 and Daviess had the highest average at 4.38.¹¹

The state has shown a steady increase in the number of finalized adoptions. In fiscal year 1995, 521 adoptions were finalized while 1,199 adoptions were finalized in fiscal year 2000—a 130 percent increase.¹²

County Trends

Because of the ambiguous nature of this measure, county rankings should be interpreted with caution.

Preventive Factors

Factors that prevent the occurrence of child abuse and neglect will also prevent the need for out-of-home placement entries. Ways to decrease the length of placement or prevent re-entry into placement include:

- More timely decisions about whether a child can return home or be freed for adoption;
- Stable living situations, including foster and adoptive homes;
- Programs such as Missouri's Family Centered Out-of-Home Care that target the family and their network of support to address the specific factors that resulted in the child's removal from the home;
- Reunification services that support children and families through the transition period when children first return home;
- Safe, affordable homes to prevent placements that occur primarily because of inadequate housing;
- Greater access to parenting education in child development, appropriate discipline techniques and other parenting issues.

Racial Data

Minority children were three times more likely to enter out-of-home placements than Caucasian children (8.7 vs. 3.6 per 1,000) in 2000. The rate for Caucasian children rose slightly, while the rate for minority children improved between 1996 and 2000.

PERSPECTIVE: Adolescent Success



During their teenage years, young people make a number of decisions that affect their transition to adulthood. Those choices will be based on their childhood experiences and on the experiences of their peers. When children have good decision making skills, adequate academic skills and a positive relationship with one or more adults, they are likely to make better choices as adolescents. Teens successfully transition to adulthood when they: choose to stay in school; delay sexual

activity or use a contraceptive; and avoid excessive risks, like driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Yet, far too many teens make choices that lead to reduced potential or even death. Dropping out of high school is closely linked to teen pregnancy as female dropouts are more likely to become teen parents and pregnant teens are more likely to drop out of school. In either case, the economic impact is dramatic. High school dropouts are three times as likely to be poor. Teen mothers have half the lifetime earnings of women who wait until age 20 to bear children.²⁴ Approximately half of the U.S. prison population are dropouts.²⁵

While moderate risk-taking is expected in adolescence, some teens choose to engage in overly dangerous behavior. For example, the 1999 Youth Risk Behavior Survey reports that 69.8% of Missouri high school students have smoked at some time and 32.8% report smoking currently.²⁶ These teens risk developing a lifetime habit that could seriously affect their health and the health of those around them. The same study shows that 56.8% of Missouri high school students have had sexual intercourse but only 80.3% of those students used a condom or birth control pills during their most recent sexual intercourse. These teens risk pregnancy as well as the risk of contracting a sexually transmitted disease, including HIV or AIDS.

Risk behaviors are also a factor in the number of teens killed in motor vehicle accidents. The Youth Risk Behavior Survey shows that 79.4 percent of high school students report using alcohol; 32.0 percent report episodic heavy drinking. Alcohol is a factor in auto accidents that can lead to death or unintentional injuries that can have long-term consequences.²⁷

There is also new evidence that welfare reform has had a negative impact on some teens. When new welfare laws were passed in 1996, much concern was expressed about the possible impact on very young children but relatively little expectation that the new work requirements would affect older children. However, three recent evaluations suggest that there is some negative impact in particular families. All three studies showed decreases in teen's academic achievement and increases in negative behavior like drinking, smoking and delinquent activity. Negative results were found primarily in

families who were shorter-term welfare recipients and who had who had more past work experience. Researchers believe that these negative outcomes are due to: declining quality in the parent-teen relationship; less parental monitoring; and a shift in the teen's role within the family. They suggest that public policy attend to minimizing family change during the transition from welfare to work, supporting more after school activities, balancing teen work hours, providing parental guidance and additional child care support to minimize the amount of time parents rely on teens to care for younger siblings.²⁸

Adolescent Success Indicators

- High school graduation rate is rising.
- Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10 - 17, are falling.

Adolescent Success Outcomes

- Fewer high school drop outs.
- Fewer births to teens.
- Fewer violent teen deaths.

Related KIDS COUNT Outcomes

- Births to mothers without a high school diploma are rising. (See Economic Security.)
- Slight increase in the number of low birthweight babies. (See Child Health.)
- Slight drop in infant mortality. (See Child Health.)

Related Missouri Show-Me Results

- Increase percentage of 18-year-olds with a high school diploma or GED. Includes data for public and private school graduation.
- Increase percentage of students who achieve targeted skill levels at various points before graduation. Data from Missouri Assessment Project (MAP) test scores.

Interpretation

- Reduction in teen birth rate can be attributed, in part, to a positive economic outlook.²⁹
- Babies of teen mothers are more likely to die in their first year or to be born at low birthweight; reductions in teen births contributes to reducing infant mortality and low birthweight in this age group.³⁰
- Economic changes make dropping out of high school more costly, encouraging teens to stay in school or to complete high school through alternative means.^{31,32}

Spotlight On Success: Missouri Division of Youth Services

"Reducing the situation to a simple metaphor, scholars and practitioners have blazed a promising new trail . . .

—a trail leading to less crime, lower costs, and fewer lost youth.

Yet many of our nation's policymakers are instead marching full steam ahead in other directions—directions fraught with alarming costs and inevitable failure both for protecting the public and for maximizing success among troubled youth.

—Richard Mendel, American Youth Policy Forum



The Kids Count report has long been committed to highlighting public policies and programs that improve the lives of Missouri's children and youth. This year, we would like to bring your attention to one of Missouri's key youth serving agencies, the Division of Youth Services (DYS). DYS is a Division of the Department of Social Services and they are responsible for youth committed to state custody through the juvenile court system.

Over the last year, DYS has gained national attention as a leader in effective services for youth. They were recently highlighted in several national reports. We are pleased to provide you with highlights from one of these reports.

The American Youth Policy Forum (AYPF) is a non-profit, non-partisan organization based in Washington, DC. Their goal is to enable policy makers at the local, state and national levels to develop, enact and implement sound policies that affect American youth. In June, 2000 AYPF published a report analyzing America's youth crime challenge. Titled *Less Hype, More Help: Reducing Juvenile Crime, What Works and What Doesn't*, the report found some cause to celebrate an array of effective tools in use. It also found areas for concern, including many recent reforms that "ignored the real causes for delinquency and neglected the promising cures" and it went on to identify eight challenges for juvenile justice reform. This year, AYPF released a second report, *Less Cost, More Safety: Guiding Lights for Reform in Juvenile Justice*, that examines exemplary strategies for meeting each of the eight challenges.

Missouri's Division of Youth Services, was highlighted as an model response to the challenge of over-reliance on incarceration. The evidence of effectiveness was a far lower recidivism rate than most other state juvenile corrections agencies. Further, that success was accomplished with a substantially smaller budget than juvenile corrections agencies in other states. Some of the program's unique features are outlined.

Unprisonment

Neighboring states of Nebraska, Illinois, Kansas, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Iowa and Tennessee each confine between 200 - 2,200 youth in training schools and other high-security correctional facilities. Missouri confines only 180 youth in similar facilities. The rest are assigned to non-residential community programs, group homes and less secure residential facilities scattered throughout the state. Even the secure residential facilities are clean and cheerful.

Treatment

From day treatment for participants in community programs to regular group sessions for those in residential treatment, the Missouri approach stresses helping youth build skills to recognize and reverse their destructive behavior patterns.

"Not only therapy sessions, but all activities must reinforce the messages for individual responsibility and discipline—and never reward youth for overpowering others or slacking in their assigned tasks or behavioral standards."

Success Factors

First, the Division pays particular attention to public safety by carefully screening youth before allowing them access to the community. They stress careful supervision, including community trackers who monitor youth daily. High quality staff is also a critical component. All youth specialists and direct care workers are college graduates and complete 120 hours of in-service training during their first two years of employment. The final key to success is in constituency-building across the political spectrum and at the grassroots level. Frequent tours of facilities allow policy makers to see results first-hand, often within their home districts. Scattering facilities across the state has also generated local, grassroots support for the program.

For a full copy of the report contact: American Youth Policy Forum, 1836 Jefferson Place, NW, Washington, DC 20036-2505, 202.775.9731, www.aypf.org.

DYS is also committed to on-going improvement. One effort has been the Juvenile Court Diversion program, now operating in 44 of the 45 juvenile courts statewide. Projects are intended to deliver local intervention services to at-risk youth to keep them from entering state custody. Interventions include, but are not limited to, family therapy, intensive supervision, counseling services, day treatment and victim compensation.

A new effort revolves around a collaboration between DYS, the Juvenile Courts and Missouri's Department of Mental Health (DMH) to provide additional mental health services to youth in care. This effort, known as the Missouri Alliance For Youth: A Partnership between DMH and Juvenile Justice, has produced very positive results in the pilot communities.

Kids Count applauds the past successes of the Division of Youth Services and looks forward to continued excellence as they improve service to Missouri's juvenile offenders.

RECIDIVISM SUCCESSSES

- Only 11% of young people released from DYS custody or transferred to a community-based program were rearrested or returned to juvenile custody within one year.
- Only 28% of youth released from residential care violated parole or were recommitted to DYS within three years—a rate one-half to two-thirds below that of most other states.
- More than 90% of youth committed to DYS were first time commitments.

Annual High School Dropouts



Definition

This variable measures the number of students enrolled in public high schools who left school without graduating during the school year. The rate is expressed as the percent of enrolled high school students. The formula used to calculate the rate accounts for transfers in and out of a school district. It does not include students who drop out of school but eventually earn

General Education Development (G.E.D.) certificates.

It is important to note that district superintendents provide dropout information. Criteria for how dropout data is calculated and entered may differ from district to district. Superintendents can also change dropout data for up to ten years. That means dropout rates reported this year may not match data presented in earlier years.

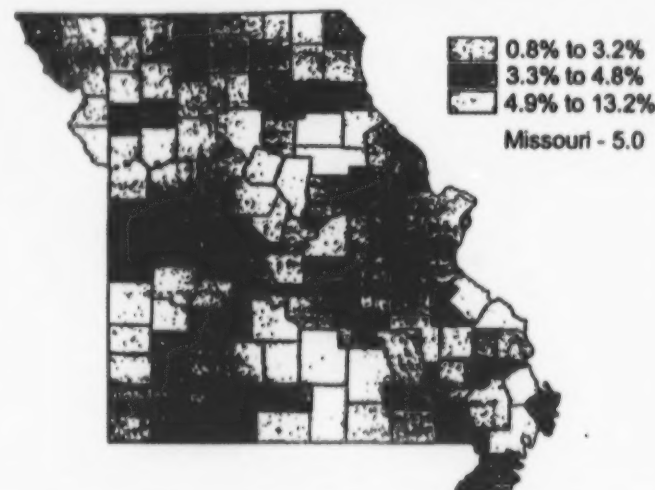
Significance

High school dropouts are three times as likely to slip into poverty as those who finished high school; they make up nearly half of the heads of households receiving public assistance.⁴² Between 1973 - 1997, the average hourly wage for high school dropouts decreased 31% when adjusted for inflation. Economic prospects for dropouts will be even gloomier as more jobs require advanced skills and technical knowledge.⁴³

High school dropouts are at risk for other negative outcomes like becoming a teen parent or spending time in prison. The children of dropouts are much less likely to graduate themselves, perpetuating a cycle of diminished opportunities.⁴⁴

Children of parents without a high school education are more likely to dropout of school themselves. One-third of these children must repeat a grade. They also require special services and are suspended or expelled more frequently.⁴⁵

Annual High School Dropouts, 2000



Youth may be tempted to drop out of school if they live in communities where a large number of service jobs are available. Unfortunately, most of these are low-paying jobs with few opportunities for advancement. The immediate economic return will be offset by a decrease in future earnings.⁴⁶

Student mobility is also related to dropping out of high school. Children who move four or more times during their childhood are more likely to drop out than children who remain in the same school. Missouri defines "high mobility" as more than 25% of students transferring in or out during the school year. In 1988, only one in twenty school districts experienced high mobility but by 1997, one in four schools reported this level of transfers. Higher mobility rates were more likely in districts with higher rates of child poverty.⁴⁷

Missouri Findings

The dropout rate increased between the 1992 and 1994 school years but has declined since then. There were 11,807 dropouts in 2000. Another important measure of school achievement is the graduation rate, or the percentage of ninth graders who complete high school four years later. In 2000, almost four-fifths (79.3%) of students graduated with their peers. The graduation rate increased between the 1996 and 2000 school years.

The Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education estimates that approximately half of the students who drop out of school eventually achieve their G.E.D. certificates.

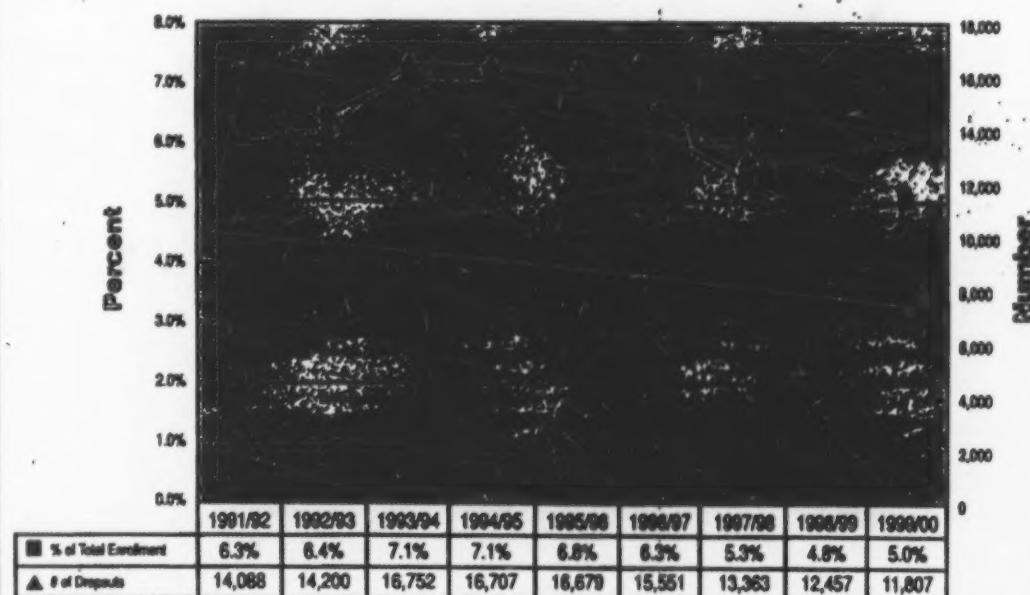
County Findings

Less than 1% of enrolled students dropped out of school in Holt, Shannon and Gentry Counties in 2000. In 2000, in St. Louis City, Washington and Atchison Counties over 9% of students dropped out of school. County graduation rates in 2000 ranged from 44.4% in St. Louis City to 96.0% in Gentry County.

Children with Disabilities

Dropout rates are substantially higher for children with disabilities. In 2000, the dropout rate for children receiving special education services was nearly twice as high (9.71%) as the overall rate (5.0%). Graduation rates for these children were also substantially lower than for all other children. See chart on next page.²⁸

Annual High School Dropouts, 1992 - 2000



Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education

Preventive Factors

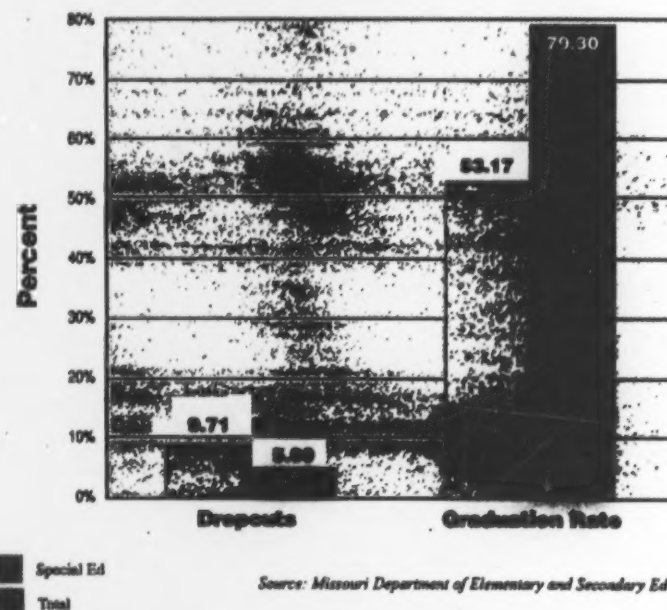
Ways to improve high school dropout rates include:

- Adequate preschool and early education programs that help prepare students to learn;
- Greater attention to literacy in general with an emphasis on early literacy;
- Early identification and monitoring of students who may be at-risk for learning and development problems;
- Instructional practices and curricula that are tailored to the individual needs of each student;
- Identification of those students who may be experiencing personal and family problems, and providing them with on-site health and social services;
- Services to children with disabilities, especially children with behavior disorders;
- Teachers who are able to identify and address cultural differences to reduce the high dropout rates of minority students;
- Programs that combine education with real-life, hands-on learning and involve students in the community by providing after school activities, mentoring programs, and community service projects;
- Varied learning opportunities, like summer school, vocational-technical education and new technologies that meet diverse needs;
- Strong school infrastructure through performance standards, regular assessment and professional development of teachers;
- High school completion options for teens involved with the juvenile justice system;
- Supportive services to teen parents such as child care and mentoring;
- Business involvement through partnerships that encourage school attendance;
- Appropriate Individualized Education Plans (IEPs) that include positive behavior plans;
- Programs that facilitate parental involvement in schools.

Racial Data

Last year, state dropout data included racial and ethnic information. The dropout rate was 2.6% for Asian students, 4.1% for white students, 3.7% for American Indian students, 6.4% for African American students and 8.9% for Hispanic/Latino students. Information at the county level is still not available.

**High School Completion
for Children with Disabilities, 2000**



Births to Teens, Ages 15 - 19



Definition

his variable measures the number of births to teen girls ages 15 to 19. The rate is expressed per 1,000 girls of that age.

Significance

Giving birth as a teen presents social, economic and health risks for both the mother and baby. Three out of five teen mothers drop out of school. They are also more likely to be the sole parent either because they never marry or because their rate of divorce is higher, leaving them more vulnerable to dependency on public assistance. The costs of births to teens, nationally, are estimated at almost \$7 billion a year when combining lost tax revenues and increased spending on public assistance, child health care, foster care and the criminal justice system."

The partners of many teen mothers are older males. According to Child Trends, a national research organization, at least half of the sexual partners of teen mothers are in their 20's. It is also likely that much of the sexual activity among young girls and older males results from coercion or force."

Teens who are at high risk for becoming teen mothers often live in economically disadvantaged families or communities, have poor school performance and have substance abuse and/or behavioral problems." The children of teen parents are more likely to have health, education and behavior problems."

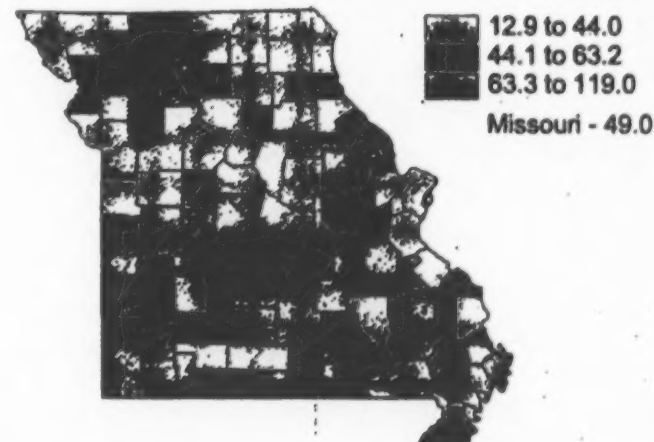
Although the teen birth rate has declined steadily, the United States still has the highest teen pregnancy rate of an industrialized country. The next closest country, the United Kingdom, has a rate that is half of that in the United States."

Missouri Findings

Missouri's teen birth rate has declined steadily since 1992. In 2000, 8,937 teen girls, age 15 - 19, gave birth. This is a reduction of more than 1,000 births to teens between 1999 and 2000.

Young teens who give birth face extremely high economic, health and social risks.

Births to Teens, 2000



Girls between the ages of 15 and 17 accounted for 32% of all births to girls under age 20 in Missouri, while girls under age 15 accounted for 1%.

Better use of contraceptives is one potential factor contributing to the decreasing teen birth rate. According to the 1999 Missouri Youth Risk Behavior Survey, 41.6 percent of high school students considered themselves sexually active. The percent who reported that they or their partner used a condom during their last sexual intercourse increased from 52% in 1995 to 59.8% in 1999, with an additional 20.5% reporting the use of birth control pills.

County Findings

The counties with lowest teen birth rates were Adair, Nodaway, and Knox. High rates (above 90.0 per 1,000 teens) were found in Wayne, Sullivan, Mississippi and Pemiscot Counties. There are some positive trends regarding counties with high birth rates. The teen birth rate in St. Louis City decreased 14.5% between 1996 and 2000. There were only two counties with extremely high birth rates (greater than 100.0 per 1,000) in 2000, compared to nine counties in 1992.

Sexually Transmitted Diseases and HIV/AIDS

Teens who are sexually active are at risk of developing sexually transmitted diseases such as chlamydia, gonorrhea or syphilis. In 1999, more than 6,412 boys and girls ages 10 to 19 contracted one of these diseases, accounting for 30% of all cases.

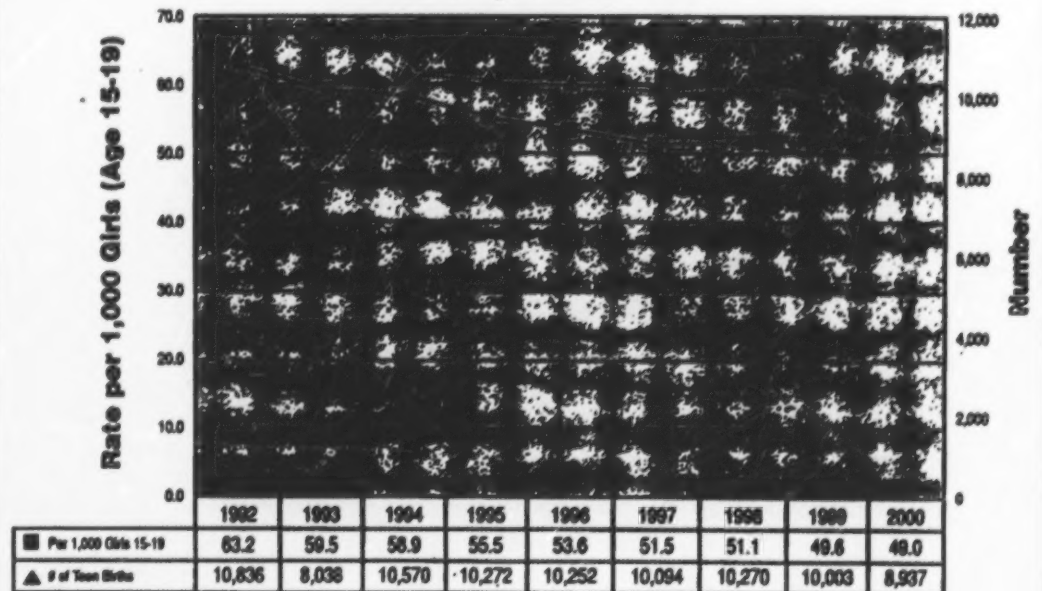
The Missouri Department of Health confirmed 24 new cases of HIV infection and 6 new AIDS cases among 13 to 19 year olds in 1999. Since 1982, a total of 192 teens have been diagnosed with HIV and 83 with AIDS.²⁴

Preventive Factors

Ways to reduce teen pregnancy include:

- Strong parental communication with children regarding sexual issues, which can enhance a child's decision-making skills and contribute to delay of initial intercourse;
- Early intervention strategies such as counseling, social skills training, and educational enhancement for adolescents who are at a high risk for early sexual intercourse;
- Collaborative arrangements with parents, schools, and communities to offer sex education, general health and mental health services, and life and family planning workshops;
- Opportunity for school success, including academic, social and leadership development;
- Access to reliable contraceptives;
- Programs that target teen parents to reduce the occurrence of repeat pregnancies;
- Services that promote healthy outcomes for teenage parents, incorporating afterbirth care and pediatric care;
- Comprehensive support that includes child care and employment training for teen parents wishing to continue in school.

Births to Teens, 1982 - 2000



Source: Missouri Department of Health

Racial Data

The teen birth rate for minority girls was 75.3 per 1,000 in 2000, compared to 42.7 for Caucasian girls. While rates for both groups of girls improved between 1996 and 2000, the improvement in the minority rate was much greater.

Violent Deaths of Teens, Ages 15 - 19



Definition

his variable measures the number of teens ages 15 to 19 who died because of motor vehicle crashes, homicides, suicides or unintentional injuries. It is expressed as a rate per 100,000 teens of that

age. Data are aggregated, or combined, for five-year periods to arrive at more stable rates.

Significance

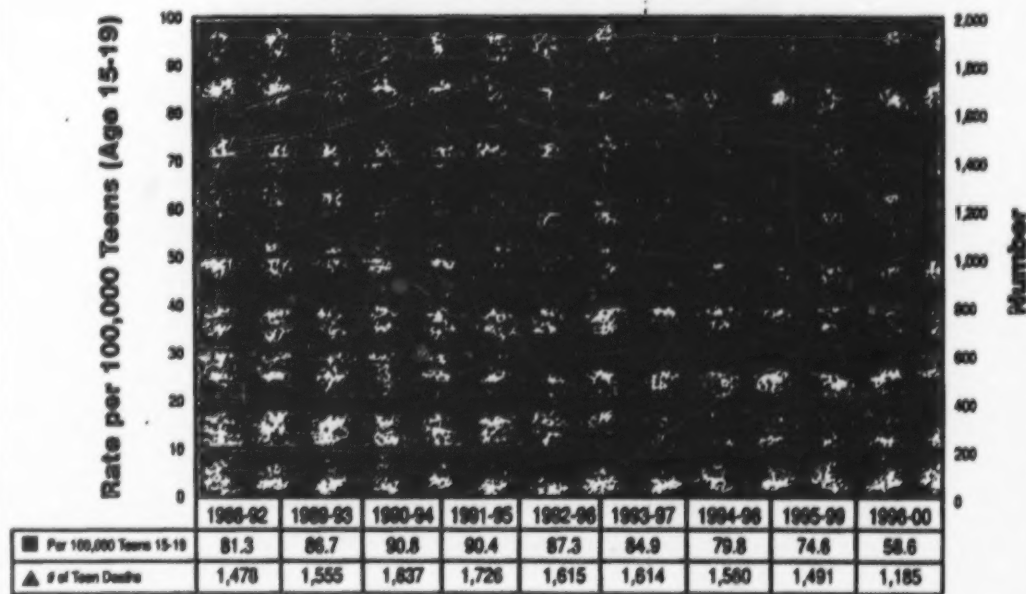
Nationally, 72% of deaths among teenagers are caused by factors that are influenced by risk-taking behavior. While media attention continues to focus on the number of youth homicide perpetrators and victims, it is important to note that motor vehicle crashes are still the leading cause of violent death for teens.⁷⁸

Missouri Findings

The five-year aggregate teen violent death rate decreased for the sixth year in a row. In 2000, 297 teens died violently. Of these, 62% were motor vehicle crash victims, 15% were homicide victims, and 15% were suicides.

More detailed information from 1999 showed that 60% of Missouri motor vehicle fatalities among children were teenagers, 15 - 17 years old. Of those, 33.6% were unrestrained at the time of the crash. Drugs or alcohol were a factor in 18% of fatal teen crashes.

Violent Deaths of Teens, 1992 - 2000



Source: Missouri Department of Health

Graduated Drivers License

Missouri ranks 38th of all states in the number of teens who died violently.⁷⁸ Almost two-thirds are motor vehicle crash victims. In 1999, the legislature passed new laws providing for a graduated driver's license for teens. This legislation became effective on January 1, 2001. At fifteen, a teen may apply for a learner's permit and can only drive with supervision, allowing a full year of supervised driving. When the teen turns sixteen, they may apply for an intermediate license that prohibits unsupervised driving between the hours of 1am and 5am, except under specific circumstances. If the teen has had no alcohol-related enforcement contacts and no traffic convictions for which points are assessed, they may apply for a full driver's license at the age of 18. Other rules apply to teens with more than six points, or whose intermediate driver's license is denied, suspended, cancelled or revoked. This change should reduce the number of teens killed in motor vehicles.

County Findings

Because of the extremely small number of deaths in most counties, even over a five-year period, this measure is not used to calculate the county rank. Rates should be interpreted with caution.

Preventive Factors

Ways to reduce teen deaths include:

- Teen education on the potentially tragic consequences associated with operating a vehicle under dangerous or hazardous conditions, including driving while under the influence of alcohol or other drugs;
- Posted telephone numbers and available resources that teens can easily access and utilize, including Missouri's Kids Under Twenty-One (KUTO), a 24-hour peer-led suicide prevention and crisis intervention hotline;
- Better communication from parents, educators, school counselors, and other community leaders, so teens know supportive adults are available;
- Mental health support services, especially for high-risk groups such as homosexual teens;
- Community- or school-based crime prevention programs that address issues such as substance abuse, anger management, gun control, gang violence, and community policing;
- Limit easy access to guns and other weapons in the home;
- Constructive alternative activities to reduce violent and high-risk behavior.

Racial Data

The teen violent death rate for minority youth for 1996-00 was markedly higher than the rate for Caucasian youth (105.3 per 100,000 vs. 69.9). Rates for minority teen violent deaths have dropped sharply since 1992-95 and rates for Caucasians have dropped slightly. Minority youth were most likely to be homicide victims, with 64% of minority deaths attributable to homicide. Motor vehicle accidents accounted for 71% of deaths to white teens.

Special Focus: What Counts for Kids from the 2000 Census

"Every day in America, crucial decisions are made based on information from the decennial United States Census. Census data affect the distribution of political power and the annual disbursement of \$200 billion in federal funds. They also steer a vast array of private investments."

—Dr. Martha Farnsworth Riche, former director of the U. S. Census Bureau



If they think about it at all, most people think of the United States Census as a form they have to fill out every 10 years. They don't usually consider the impact that this information has on their daily lives. Urban planning, including road construction and maintenance, is based on census information. School enrollment is projected from census data. Businesses use this same information when they decide where to open stores or when they plan to improve sales strategies. Census data also plays a key role in the planning and provision of services to children and families. It provides formula information for the distribution of federal funds and data that helps target and prioritize the areas of highest need in our state.

Since it only comes out every ten years, new census data is eagerly awaited by those who understand the importance of this information in improving children's lives. Kids Count projects across the country have been preparing for the release of new and more accurate information about the children and families in our states.

One of the unique features of the new census data is the unprecedented access that American citizens will have to the collected information. Individuals and groups will be able to get very specific census data directly via the internet. That makes it even more critical that users have a basic understanding of the limitations and benefits of these new data.

Background

Taking a census every ten years is required by our constitution to ensure equal representation in the U.S. Congress. By counting the number of people in given geographic areas we make sure each member of the House of Representatives represents the same number of people. This process is known as apportionment. Re-counting every ten years gives us an opportunity to respond to changes in population. The result of apportionment is the allocation of congressional seats and the electoral votes granted to each state.

In addition to apportionment, census counts are also used to draw boundaries for state legislative districts. Redistricting every 10 years allows us to alter representation based on changes in population within each state.

More recently, census data has been used to allocate federal funds for a variety of programs. Many federal program formulas use some form of census data, like the percentage of people living in poverty, to determine the proportion of funding each state will receive for anti-poverty efforts. Since the 1960's, census data has also been used to enforce civil rights laws.

While counting people sounds like a relatively simple task, counting accurately is much more challenging. It was hard to reach families who lived in remote locations when the first census was taken in 1790. When Thomas Jefferson received the results of this first count, he made adjustments for those numbers that he felt couldn't logically be accurate. Though our population is no longer as spread out, we still face many hurdles when trying to ensure census accuracy.

In 1940, the Census Bureau began using the two separate census forms that are still in use today. There is a short form, sent to all households, that establishes the basic count for apportionment and redistricting. Because it is sent to all households, the information from the short form is also referred to as 100% data. The long form, sent to 1 in 6 households, collects additional information. All the additional information on the Census 2000 long form is information required by Congress. The collected information is used to plan, implement and assess programs in education, veteran's services, employment, housing, community development, commuting, economic growth, public health care, and services for the elderly, disabled, and families with low-income.

The long form not only provides more detailed information, but it acts as a method of quality control. Distribution of this form to one in six randomly selected households makes it a scientific sample that is statistically reliable.

Results from the sample can then be checked against the results from the 100% data. When results are different between the two sets of data, the discrepancy reflects errors in the 100% data.

When results from the 1990 census showed serious errors in particular census data, Congress established a study group to determine how the census could be made more accurate. That group eventually recommended that scientific sampling be used instead of the full 100% count as it was mathematically more accurate. Congress objected to that recommendation and the Supreme Court eventually decided that there must be an actual, 100% count for apportionment purposes. They made no decision on scientific sampling for redistricting or distribution of federal funds.

Major Issues in Census 2000

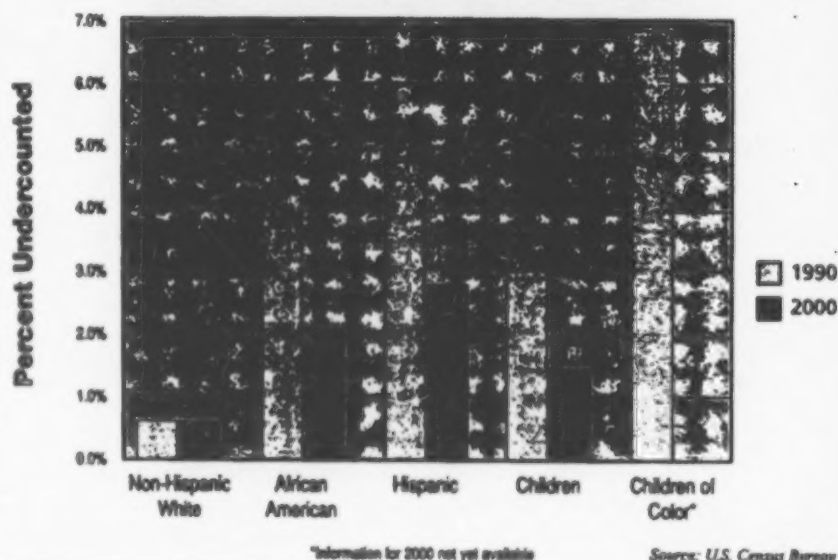
MISSING PERSONS:

Not counting accurately remains a fundamental problem in the collection of Census 2000 data. The most common inaccuracy in the census is missing persons, or people who are not counted as part of the Census. This is called an undercount. There are also some persons who get counted twice and they represent the overcount. The Census Bureau misses more people than it counts twice and often, people will subtract the overcount from the undercount, to calculate a "net undercount". Most often this is the number reported in press coverage of the Census.

Unfortunately, this number is somewhat misleading because the people who are missed are not the same people who are counted twice. People who are counted twice tend to be those who own two homes or who have children in college. These are people who tend to have higher than average incomes. Those who are missed tend to be those of lower income.

People who don't get counted get missed for a number of reasons. They are often mobile, moving from place to place and they simply don't get a form. Or, they have varied living arrangements, like children in divorced families who may spend alternating weeks with custodial parents. People who are not counted often have a literacy or language barrier that keeps them from understanding the information they receive. Mistrust of or alienation from government also keeps people from completing their census form. This is particularly true of immigrants who may be in the country illegally.

Chart 1: U.S. Differential Undercount



The census commonly misses some groups of people more than others. This is known as a **differential undercount**. It is more common to miss a renter than a home owner. If you live in a city, you are 2 - 3 times more likely to be missed than your suburban or rural neighbors. More children are missed, as are more people of color. Those with lower incomes are most often missed.

In the 2000 Census, there was a net undercount of 1.2%, compared to a net undercount of 1.6% in 1990. However, Chart 1 shows the undercounts among certain racial groups are much higher than the net undercount would suggest.

To make up for these discrepancies, the Census Bureau also calculates adjusted numbers, based on the results from their scientific samples. These adjusted counts are more accurate for states, districts, cities and larger counties. Actual counts may be most accurate for counties under 100,000 persons.

RACIAL CATEGORIES:

Racial categories changed in the 2000 Census and may not be directly comparable to data from the 1990 Census. In 1990, there were five main categories (White, Black or Negro, Indian, Eskimo, Aleut) or one of 10 subcategories of Asian/Pacific Islander. Respondents had to choose one category. They were also allowed to choose a single ethnicity.

The 2000 Census had 15 categories (White, Black, African American or Negro, American Indian or Alaska Native, 10 categories of Asian/Pacific Islander and an Other. It also allowed you to pick more than one category. There are sixty-three possible combinations of race and 123 possible combinations of ethnicity and race.

As you look at Census data, understanding these issues may improve your use of Census information in your municipality, county or state.

Changing Dynamics Across the Nation

Many of the things that affect Missouri's children are part of broader trends in the country and in society in general." Understanding these trends can also help you plan for the future of children and families in your area.

WHERE WE LIVE:

In 1900, 34% of the nation's population lived in the 11 states in the Midwest, including Missouri. By 1999, our region accounted for only 23% of the nation's population. Both the West and the South gained population while the Northeast and Midwest lost population. The highest growth was in the West which went from 6% of the population to 22% by the end of the century. These changes are clearly reflected in how congressional seats were reapportioned as a result of Census 2000.

Census 2000 Reapportionment

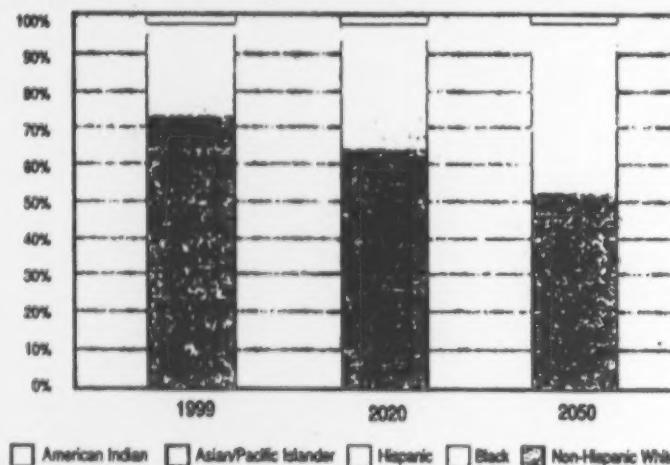
Winners

Arizona (+2)
California (+1)
Colorado (+2)
Georgia (+2)
Nevada (+1)
North Carolina (+1)
Texas (+2)

Losers

Connecticut (-1)
Illinois (-1)
Indiana (-1)
Michigan (-1)
Mississippi (-1)
New York (-2)
Ohio (-1)

Chart 2: U.S. Racial and Ethnic Composition



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

There have also been significant changes in the kind of places we live. In 1900, 60% of our population lived in rural areas. That proportion had decreased to 25% by 1990. Most of the growth between those years came in urban areas that were smaller than 1 million people. Major cities (over 1 million) kept the same proportion of the population.

RACIAL AND ETHNIC DIVERSITY:

While white Americans have long been the dominant racial group in the country, they account for an increasingly smaller share of the total population. By the year 2050, white Americans are expected to represent only 53% of the population, as shown in Chart 2.

Shifts in ethnic makeup are largely due to more births than deaths and to differences in fertility rates across groups. Immigration is also a source of growth in some groups. Some groups have experienced growth simply because more people see themselves as part of that group. American Indians are an example of a group that has gotten larger primarily because people are now more likely to identify themselves as American Indian.

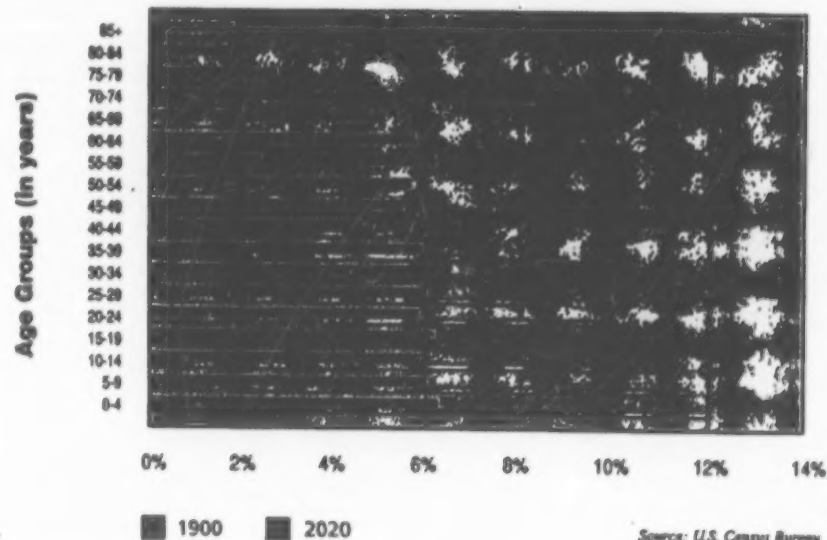
THE AGE PROFILE:

Another major change in our country is the changing nature of our age profile. In 1900 there were far more children in the country than elderly persons. Changes in health practices in general and in medical technology have led to increased life expectancy for many Americans. There are now a larger percentage of older Americans than ever before. Another measure, median age, also reflects this change. The median age in 1900 was 22.9 years, it was 35.5 years by 1999 and is expected to be 40.3 years in 2100.

We have more children than ever before because we have more people, better birth outcomes and improved health care. Even so, children represent a shrinking proportion of the total population because fewer families are having fewer children.

The dramatic change in the age profile, Chart 3, will likely require changes in public policy to address the needs of an older population. At a minimum it will mean that children have even less of a voice in the competition for limited public resources.

Chart 3: U.S. Population By Age



FAMILY HOUSEHOLDS:

Technically, the term household refers to one or more person(s) sharing quarters while a family is two or more related persons living together. In the 1900s the terms "household" and "family" meant basically the same thing. Now, this distinction is more relevant because an increasing number of households do not fit within the traditional definition of family.

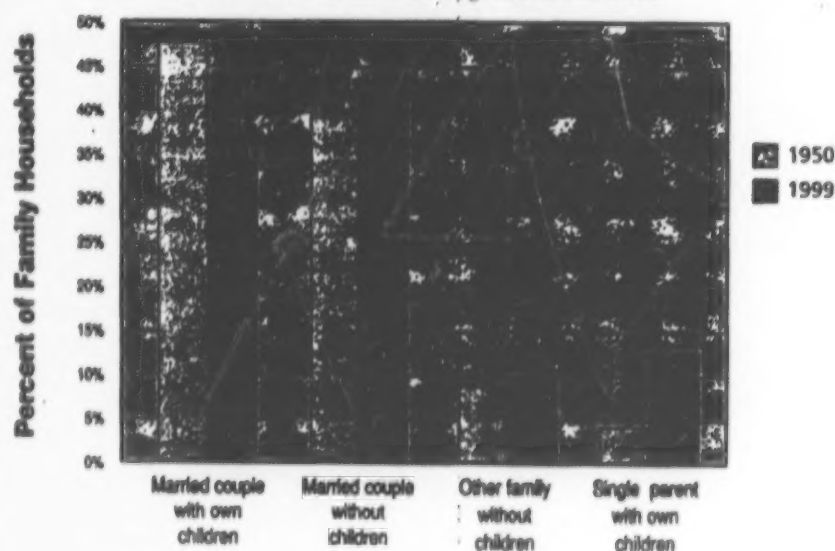
The most common American "family" in 1950 consisted of a married couple with one or more children under 18. By 1990, married couples without children were the most common family type. See Chart 4. This change is largely the result of longer life expectancy, delayed childbearing and lower fertility rates. Some married couple families are childless and others are married couples whose children have left the home.

As adults live longer and as families get smaller, American adults spend a smaller part of their lives parenting. Between 1960 and 1980, American men spent 3 fewer years parenting and American women spent 7 fewer years parenting. Now, adults parent for an average of only 35% of the years between ages 20 and 70. This means that policies and programs for children have a direct affect on fewer adults."

Longer life expectancy is also creating more multi-generational families. It is increasingly common for grandparents to raise their grandchildren.

Against this backdrop of significant social change, the information from Census 2000 will help us understand what these changes mean in our state, our counties, our cities and even our neighborhoods. Not all of the census data is available at this time. Detailed data are being released continuously through the end of 2003, per the schedule in the WHAT'S NEXT portion at the end of this section.

Chart 4: U.S. Family Households



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

How Does Missouri Compare

As noted in the earlier section about the Age Profile, we have more children than ever in the state of Missouri. And, like the rest of the country, our record number of children is a smaller proportion of the total population, as Chart 5 shows. Missouri's policy makers will have to contend with these conflicting trends.

Chart 6 shows that minority children are a larger percentage of the child population than their adult counterparts. This means that Missouri's children are more likely to be children of color than the adults in the overall population.

The Census Bureau released the Census 2000 Supplemental Survey in August 2001. This survey is not a substitute for full Census results but it does allow demographers to estimate census results and gives us a preview of what we're likely to see as more data are released. Using the information released in the Census 2000 Supplemental Survey, we can get an idea of how Missouri is likely to compare to the US as a whole on a variety of measures.

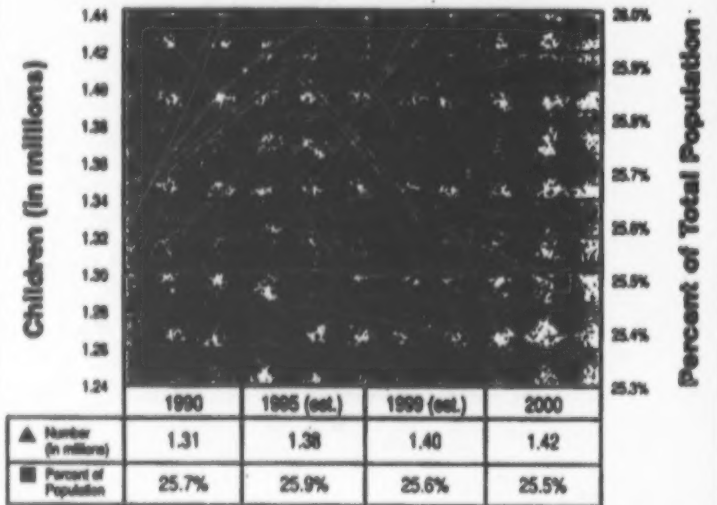
Table 1 compares demographic information. Missourians closely reflect national trends in sex and age distribution. We do have a much larger percentage of our population that identifies itself racially as white only and a far smaller percentage of Hispanic residents. Missourians seem to have somewhat smaller households and families but own their own homes more often than U.S. residents as a whole.

Missourians also follow national economic trends in employment status fairly closely as shown in Table 2. We do have a slightly higher percentage of 16 - 19 year olds who are not in school and not working. Poverty figures are generally somewhat better for Missouri than the country but, like the country as a whole, younger children are more likely to be in poverty than older children.

Social indicators, shown in Table 3, show some interesting features about Missourians. While our high school graduation rates are comparable to national rates, we have fewer citizens with a bachelor's degree or higher. Missourians also appear to marry (and divorce) more often than the national average. Our birth rate for teen mothers is far lower than the national rate. We see a larger number of grandparents with responsibility for their grandchildren, though fewer of those grandparents live in poverty than in the U.S. Finally, though Missourians seem to change houses a little more frequently than most Americans, we're more likely to stay within the state. And we have an extraordinary number of current residents who were born here.

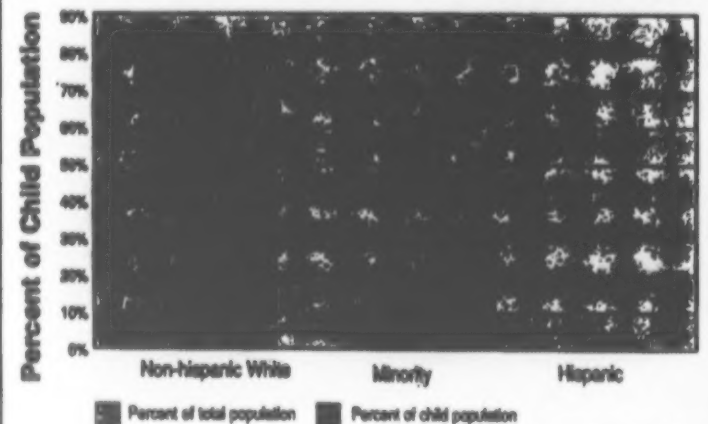
This information should give you a good sense of the overall conditions for Missouri's families. It is also important to look at what we know, specifically, about the state's children.

Chart 5: Missouri's Children (Ages 0-18)



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Chart 6: Missouri's Children as Percent of Population



Source: U.S. Census Bureau

Table 1 - Comparison of Demographic Information		
SEX/AGE	MO	U.S.
Male	48.5%	48.8%
Female	51.5%	51.2%
Median Age	36.1	35.4
RACE/ETHNICITY		
Persons reporting a single race	98.3%	97.9%
White only	87.0%	79.1%
Black or African American only	10.6%	12.0%
American Indian and Alaska Native	0.4%	0.8%
Asian	1.2%	4.9%
Hispanic Origin	2.6%	12.5%
HOUSEHOLDS		
Family Households (as percent of all households)	68.3%	67.6%
Married-couple families (as percent of family households)	52.1%	50.7%
Female householder (as percent of family households)	12.0%	12.6%
Households with one or more people under 18	35.7%	35.8%
Average household size	2.44	2.61
Average family size	2.95	3.18
HOUSING		
Owner occupied	70.5%	66.2%

Table 2 - Comparison of Demographic Information		
EMPLOYMENT STATUS	MO	U.S.
Employed	48.5%	48.8%
Unemployed	51.5%	51.2%
Not in labor force	36.1	35.4
16 - 19 YEAR OLDS		
Not in school and not High School graduate	11.3%	10.8%
Unemployed or not in labor force	6.5%	5.6%
FAMILY INCOME		
Family Households	68.3%	67.6%
Median Family Income	\$45,541	\$49,497
Mean Family Income	\$57,736	\$63,410
Per Capita Income	\$20,049	\$21,684
Males with earnings (Median income)	\$27,433	\$30,132
Females with earnings (Median income)	\$16,837	\$18,996
POVERTY		
Families in poverty (as percent of all families)	8.4%	9.6%
Families with related children under 18 (as percent of poor families)	77.9%	77.5%
Families with related children under 5 years only (as percent of poor families)	16%	16.4%
Related children under 5 years (poor children as percent of all children under 5)	18.0%	19.7%
Related children 5 - 17 years (poor children as percent of all children 5 - 17)	14.2%	16.1%

Table 3 - Comparison of Social Information		
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT	MO	U.S.
High school graduate or higher (as percent of population over 25)	81.8%	81.6%
Bachelor's degree or higher (as percent of population over 25)	22.9%	25.1%
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 and over		
Never married	27.1%	30.1%
Now married	58.9%	56.7%
Separated/Divorced	11.5%	10.6%
Widowed	2.5%	2.5%
Females 15 and over		
Never married	22.1%	24.4%
Now married	53.1%	51.7%
Separated/Divorced	14.6%	13.7%
Widowed	10.2%	10.2%
FERTILITY		
Percent of births to unmarried women	26.3%	29.2%
Rate per 1,000 women 15 - 19	27	41
GRANDPARENTS		
Have responsibility for own grandchildren (as percent of grandparents with own grandchildren)	47.2%	41.9%
Responsible grandparents who are female (as percent of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren)	58.4%	62.2%
Responsible grandparents in poverty (as percent of grandparents responsible for own grandchildren)	14.3%	18.8%
MOBILITY		
Living in same house as 1 year ago	82.1%	83.9%
Living in same state as 1 year ago	4.7%	3.1%
Born in state of residence	96.8%	88.8%

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

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Changing Faces of Missouri's Children

According to the apportionment data released in 2001, there are now 1,429,141 children under 18 in the state. This is the highest number of children ever reported. Even so, children under 18 represent a shrinking proportion of the total population. (See Chart 5.) Overall, our child population rose by 8.0%. The biggest drop was in Holt County (-17.6%) and the largest increase was in Scotland County (+100%). Average county change was up 10%. This will present challenges for child serving agencies, including local schools. How will we balance the needs of more children, against their diminishing population base?

Although Missouri's population is less diverse than the nation at large, increasing diversity will still challenge those entities charged with serving children. Racial and ethnic diversity is higher among children than in the total population. See chart 6. In Missouri, the number of Hispanic children increased by 50% from the last census in 1990. Many counties have seen a substantial increase in the number of Hispanic children they serve. See Map 1.

Our diversity is not spread evenly across the state. Putnam county has the smallest percentage of minority population where minorities represent only 0.2% of the total population and where only 0.9% of the child population are racial minorities. At the other end of the spectrum, the largest percentage of minorities can be found in St. Louis City, where 19.4% of the total population and 75.4% of the child population are racial minorities.

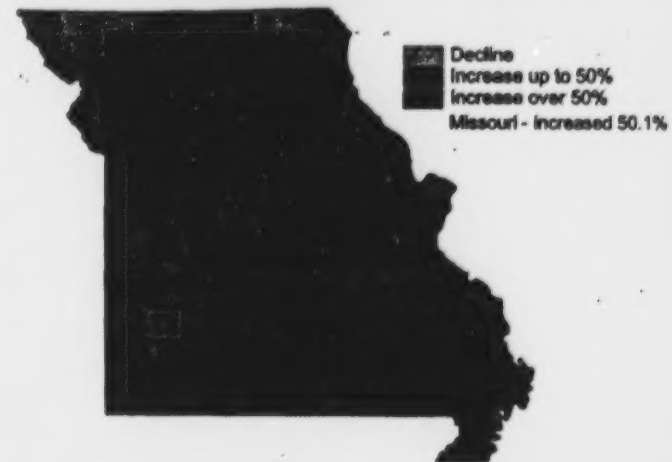
There are already reports of undercounted minority children in specific counties. This seems a particular problem with Hispanic children who may not show up in census counts but certainly show up in public health clinics and schools.

What's Next

Over the next several years, more detailed information from Census 2000 will become available. Much of this information, particularly the data related to children, will be presented in upcoming Kids Count reports. However, you may want to watch for certain releases of information that could directly apply to your programs and services.

Each segment of information is released on a "flow" basis. This means that the Census Bureau releases information to a few states. They wait for confirmation of receipt, then release to the next states on the list until they've completed every state.

Change in Number of Hispanic Children, 1990-2000



When it is released, most of the information will be available on the internet, through the American Factfinder website. You will be able to choose data by state, country, school district, metropolitan area and block group. Much of the information will be available in quick tables that you can simply print or download.

If you don't find what you're looking for in the predefined tables, the raw data probably exists. This too can often be downloaded from the website, but the process is sometimes more complex. You may want to check with other entities in your state to see what kinds of census products they are planning to produce. There is no reason for everyone to recreate the wheel! For example, the University of Missouri's Office of Social and Economic Data Analysis has already produced one document on the racial composition of Missouri's children by county. They will produce more special issues as data becomes available. The Secretary of State's office also does a lot of census data analysis, as does the State Demographer in the Office of Administration.

DATA ITEM	DATE	GEOGRAPHIC LEVEL
Short Form Data Race, Age, Children in group quarters, Family structure, Gender, Hispanic origin, Own/Rent	by September 2001, Hispanic origin	Block group level
Long Form Data Marital status, Disability, Educational attainment, Grandparents as primary care-givers, Immigrant status, Income and poverty, Labor force status, Language ability	By September 2002	Block Group Level
Detailed Race Data Same categories as long form data but with detailed race breakdown	By September 2003	Census tract level
Adjusted numbers	Unknown	

Using Census 2000 Data to Help Kids

Census 2000 will provide us with a more accurate picture of Missouri's children and families. Because it is available in such small geographic units, it will also help local groups target areas with specific needs. Here are some ways to think about using this new information to help children succeed.

PROGRAM PLANNING

- Identify specific issues: Is teen pregnancy higher than the state average?
- Target service delivery: Is teen pregnancy more frequent in some zip codes?
- Grant writing: Current data will help you make a compelling case.

COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT

- Publicize issues: Has the Hispanic population increased significantly?
- Educate the public: Do average citizens understand the impact of non-english speaking students in public schools?
- Engage resources: What community strengths could help address this issue?

PUBLIC POLICY

- Educate candidates and elected officials: How many poor children live in your district?
- Inform public policy: What is our first priority for child well-being?
- Hold public officials accountable: What did you do for kids this session?

These are just a few of the ways that you can improve children's lives with this new information. No doubt you can think of many more. Whatever your role, we hope you'll use Census 2000 data to make Kids Count in your area!

Census 2000 Websites

- American FactFinder, www.census.gov
- Proximity, data by school district, www.proximityone.com
- E. Casey Foundation, state profiles, www.aecf.org
- OSEDA, Missouri data, www.oseda.missouri.edu
- Citizens for Missouri's Children, www.mokids.org

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How to Use the County Pages

1. **Outcome measures** – ten measures that describe the overall well-being of children. *Please see Appendix 2 for a definition of the outcome measures.*
2. **Dates** – base and current year, used to portray trends in well-being. In most cases, a single year is used for both base and current year. For four measures (low birthweight infants, infant deaths, child deaths and teen violent deaths), five years of data are aggregated together. In many small, rural Missouri counties, births and deaths are rare, resulting in widely fluctuating rates over time. Reporting five years of information instead of one stabilizes the rates.
3. **Number** – the actual number of children who meet the outcome measure definition over one or five years, depending on the measure. This is presented for both the base and current years.
4. **Rate** – the rate of children who meet the outcome measure definition over one or five years, depending on the measure. This is also presented for both the base and current years. Rates that include a “%” sign are percents, or rates per 100 events. Other rates are expressed per 1,000 or per 100,000 events.
5. **Trend** – a ✓ is awarded if the measure got better between the base and current year. For all of the outcome measures used in this report, a measure got better if its rate decreased, e.g. fewer infant deaths or teen births. An X is used if the measure worsened between the base and current year. For all of the outcome measures used in this report, a measure worsened if its rate increased, e.g. more low-birthweight infants or high school dropouts.
6. **State Rate** – Missouri’s current rate, presented for comparison purposes.
7. **County Rank** – the county’s rank for that particular outcome measure, compared to the other 114 counties. A rank of 1 is best and 115 is worst.
8. **County trends** – the ten outcome measures are summarized in the county trend box and grouped according to whether they got better (✓), worsened (X), or did not change (NC).
9. **Indicators** – the ten outcome measures are supplemented with 20 key indicators that provide deeper understanding of the status of the county’s children. Most of these indicators are not outcome measures, but programmatic or demographic information. For each indicator a single base and current year is presented. *Please see Appendix 2 for a definition of the indicators.*



Adair County

▶ **County Seat - Kirksville**

▶ **Composite County Rank**

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population **2000 4,980**
2000 4,700

Children as percent of total population **2000 25.2%**
2000 24.7%

Working children **2000 4,300**
2000 4,100

Children with limited English proficiency **2000 1**
2000 0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty **2000 18.3%**
1997 16.7%

Children in single-parent families **2000 21.9%**
2000 22.5%

Average annual per-capita income **2000 \$12,129**
2000 \$10,550

Adult unemployment **2000 5.0%**
2000 5.7%

High school graduation **2000 78.6%**
2000 78.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Families paying child support in cash system **2000 61.5%**
2000 59.7%

Children receiving subsidized child care **2000 .1%**
2000 .1%

Learned child care subsidy **2000 200**
2000 240

Approved child-care facilities **2000 0**
2000 0

Children receiving cash assistance **2000 0.0%**
2000 0.0%

Children receiving food stamps **2000 52.5%**
2000 52.0%

HEALTH/PHYSICAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in Medicaid **2000 21.1%**
2000 20.7%

Public clinic immunizations **2000 65.2%**
2000 65.1%

Children with identified dental health needs **2000 12.9%**
2000 12.9%

Children receiving prenatal care (second-trimester) **2000 100**
2000 100

Abuse for children, victims, ages 10-17 (per 1,000) **2000 0.0**
2000 0.0

ADAIR COUNTY vs. MISSOURI

Children per 1,000 pop. 1990-2000

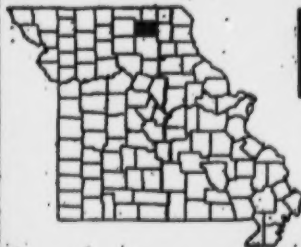
Missouri's Children

1990-2000

Adair County's Youth

1990-2000

10. **Composite county rank** – the composite county rank is based on seven of the ten outcome measures. Two measures, “deaths of children ages 1-14” and “violent deaths of teens, ages 15-19” are not used to calculate this rank because there are so few occurrences of these measures on a county level that their rates are extremely unstable and would inappropriately skew the rankings. “Child abuse and neglect” is not used because a change in protocol is being implemented that apparently affects the consistency of the data.



Adair County

► County Seat - Kirksville

► Composite County Rank

39

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths

No Change NC
Infant Mortality

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch
enrollees

Mothers without h.s.
diploma

Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement
entries

High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	827	917	28.1%	31.5%	✗	36.5%	24
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	38	38	14.2%	14.6%	✗	19.3%	15
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	91	81	6.6%	5.9%	✓	7.7%	10
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	9	9	6.5	6.5	NC	7.5	53
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	2	41.9	10.8	✓	26.5	14
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	82	229	16.9	47.7	✗	42.0	67
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	43	50	8.8	10.4	✗	5.3	105
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	36	52	4.2%	5.4%	✗	5.0%	95
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	22	23	12.2	12.9	✗	48.6	1
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	5	6.0	31.2	✗	58.6	13

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	4,862
	2000	4,796
Children as percent of total population	1996	19.5%
	2000	19.2%
Minority children	1996	3.0%
	2000	4.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	1
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	19.5%
	1997	18.2%
Children in single parent families	1990	15.9%
	2000	18.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$17,732
	1999	\$20,593
Adult unemployment	1996	2.7%
	2000	2.1%
High school graduation	1996	78.6%
	2000	82.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	41.1%
	2000	72.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	80
	2000	114
Licensed child care capacity	1997	333
	2001	343
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.4%
	2000	2.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	22.1%
	2000	18.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	21.1%
	2000	27.9%
Public clinic immunization	1996	90.3%
	2000	82.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	2000	3.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	150
	2000	181
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	94.5
	1999	85.8



Andrew County

► County Seat - Savannah

► Composite County Rank

6

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	798	689	28.2%	24.0%	✓	36.5%	6
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	25	23	14.0%	11.4%	✓	19.3%	8
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	44	54	5.0%	6.0%	✗	7.7%	15
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	17	3	19.5	3.3	✓	7.5	11
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	7	4	43.5	24.1	✓	26.5	41
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	25	145	5.9	33.3	✗	42.0	26
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	1	25	0.2	5.7	✗	5.3	64
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	24	17	2.8%	2.1%	✓	5.0%	15
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	23	30	41.1	50.2	✗	48.6	51
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	7	150.3	117.9	✓	58.6	98

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	4,202
	2000	4,348
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.5%
	2000	26.4%
Minority children	1996	1.5%
	2000	2.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	12.8%
	1997	11.6%
Children in single parent families	1990	11.4%
	2000	17.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$16,443
	1999	\$19,071
Adult unemployment	1996	5.1%
	2000	3.0%
High school graduation	1996	85.4%
	2000	87.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	47.9%
	2000	77.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	35
	2000	59
Licensed child care capacity	1997	231
	2001	167
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	2
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	4.3%
	2000	1.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	15.8%
	2000	11.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	14.3%
	2000	16.6%
Public clinic immunization	1996	92.2%
	2000	92.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	7.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1998	64
	2000	62
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	37.3
	1999	45.8

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund



Atchison County

► County Seat - Rock Port

► Composite County Rank

46

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	354	562	27.5%	45.4%	✗	36.5%	82
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	6	4	9.4%	7.1%	✓	19.3%	2
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	20	17	5.6%	5.9%	✗	7.7%	10
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	1	8.4	3.4	✓	7.5	12
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	0	16.2	0.0	✓	26.5	1
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	9	61	5.6	39.4	✗	42.0	44
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	5	12	3.1	7.8	✗	5.3	87
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	10	45	2.7%	9.8%	✗	5.0%	115
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	5	3	22.3	15.2	✓	48.6	4
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	5	68.5	181.8	✗	58.6	110

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	1,587
	2000	1,547
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.8%
	2000	24.1%
Minority children	1996	4.6%
	2000	7.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

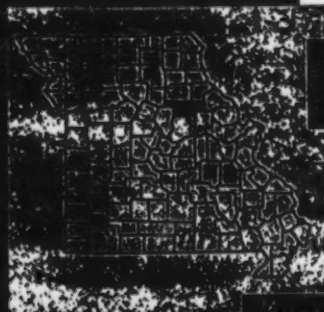
Children in poverty	1995	18.5%
	1997	15.0%
Children in single parent families	1990	14.7%
	2000	16.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$15,566
	1999	\$18,316
Adult unemployment	1996	2.8%
	2000	2.2%
High school graduation	1996	89.0%
	2000	89.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	45.8%
	2000	71.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	8
	2000	23
Licensed child care capacity	1997	60
	2001	40
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	3.2%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	22.6%
	2000	13.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	20.4%
	2000	28.0%
Public clinic immunization	1996	94.5%
	2000	90.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	50.0%
	2000	17.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	34
	2000	101
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	54.3
	1999	68.4



Audrain County

► County Seat - Mexico

► Composite County Rank

57

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,200	1,193	32.7%	33.1%	✗	36.5%	27
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	57	109	19.7%	28.0%	✗	19.3%	92
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	103	119	6.5%	7.1%	✗	7.7%	65
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	14	12	8.8	7.2	✓	7.5	67
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	6	20.4	24.4	✗	26.5	44
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	59	266	9.3	41.8	✗	42.0	52
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	18	20	2.9	3.1	✗	5.3	28
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	47	35	4.1%	3.0%	✓	5.0%	33
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	35	62	42.6	71.8	✗	48.6	102
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	5	73.5	58.2	✓	58.6	48

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	6,312
	2000	6,360
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.4%
	2000	24.6%
Minority children	1996	9.2%
	2000	9.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	81
	2000	2

ECONOMIC

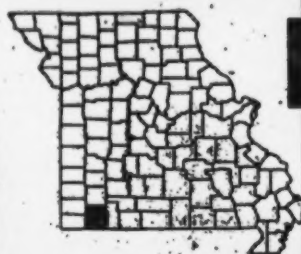
Children in poverty	1995	17.1%
	1997	18.1%
Children in single parent families	1990	16.5%
	2000	23.4%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$21,233
	1999	\$23,502
Adult unemployment	1996	4.4%
	2000	2.9%
High school graduation	1996	80.7%
	2000	87.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	44.7%
	2000	65.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	83
	2000	138
Licensed child care capacity	1997	509
	2001	563
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	6.8%
	2000	4.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	23.0%
	2000	19.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	22.5%
	2000	27.4%
Public clinic immunization	1996	85.6%
	2000	83.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	50.0%
	2000	7.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	184
	2000	75
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	21.6
	1999	98.8



Barry County

► County Seat - Cassville

► Composite County Rank

103

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect entries
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	2,424	2,866	39.7%	44.8%	✗	36.5%	75
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	150	172	30.2%	37.5%	✗	19.3%	110
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	147	168	6.9%	7.2%	✗	7.7%	72
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	18	15	8.4	6.5	✓	7.5	53
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	9	7	30.4	21.0	✓	26.5	32
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	31	531	3.8	59.8	✗	42.0	93
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	10	35	1.2	3.9	✗	5.3	43
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	87	75	5.2%	4.2%	✓	5.0%	68
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	78	89	76.8	81.1	✗	48.6	108
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	11	78.9	95.8	✗	58.6	86

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	8,168
	2000	8,875
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.0%
	2000	26.1%
Minority children	1996	6.2%
	2000	8.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	247
	2000	293

ECONOMIC

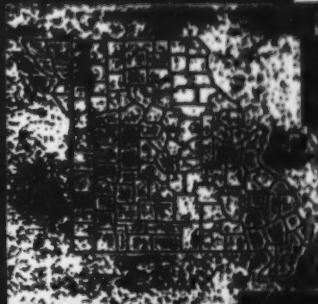
Children in poverty	1995	20.7%
	1997	24.1%
Children in single parent families	1990	14.3%
	2000	19.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$19,401
	1999	\$21,543
Adult unemployment	1996	5.6%
	2000	3.3%
High school graduation	1996	76.2%
	2000	83.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	42.3%
	2000	58.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	39
	2000	120
Licensed child care capacity	1997	279
	2001	362
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	2
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	9.2%
	2000	4.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	33.7%
	2000	26.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	26.4%
	2000	34.1%
Public clinic immunization	1996	90.2%
	2000	90.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	2000	1.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	147
	2000	205
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	65.8
	1999	58.9



Barton County

► County Seat - Lamar

► Composite County Rank **59**

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	671	714	31.2%	34.0%	✗	36.5%	30
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	39	40	21.1%	21.4%	✗	19.3%	53
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	58	55	7.2%	6.0%	✓	7.7%	15
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	5	5.0	5.5	✗	7.5	40
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	9	48.0	69.2	✗	26.5	111
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	159	184	48.5	53.4	✗	42.0	80
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	12	20	3.7	5.8	✗	5.3	65
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	32	31	4.6%	4.9%	✗	5.0%	86
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	29	30	69.5	62.8	✓	48.6	78
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	1	131.2	21.8	✓	58.6	7

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1998	3,275
	2000	3,445
Children as percent of total population	1996	26.1%
	2000	27.5%
Minority children	1996	3.1%
	2000	4.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	2
	2000	4

► ECONOMIC

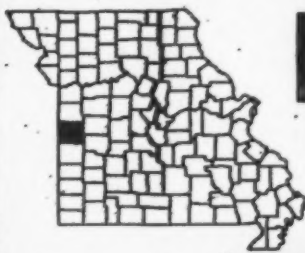
Children in poverty	1995	20.3%
	1997	19.6%
Children in single parent families	1990	9.6%
	2000	18.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$18,134
	1999	\$21,210
Adult unemployment	1996	3.9%
	2000	2.6%
High school graduation	1996	80.7%
	2000	78.5%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	35.9%
	2000	64.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	20
	2000	62
Licensed child care capacity	1997	205
	2001	279
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	6.3%
	2000	4.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	24.4%
	2000	19.9%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1998	22.4%
	2000	28.4%
Public clinic immunization	1998	86.0%
	2000	87.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11.0%
	2000	7.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	96
	2000	70
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	37.8
	1999	11.9



Bates County

► County Seat - Butler

► Composite County Rank

41

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rank	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,090	1,114	37.5%	37.8%	✗	36.5%	45
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	44	49	23.0%	21.7%	✓	19.3%	57
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	60	61	6.3%	6.0%	✓	7.7%	15
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	9	9	9.5	8.8	✓	7.5	86
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	5	31.2	30.1	✓	26.5	60
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	56	142	13.2	32.1	✗	42.0	21
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	12	10	2.8	2.3	✓	5.3	18
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	26	38	3.1%	4.2%	✗	5.0%	68
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	33	32	58.6	50.7	✓	48.6	53
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	6	19.0	97.8	✗	58.6	87

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	4,230
	2000	4,419
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.4%
	2000	26.5%
Minority children	1996	2.7%
	2000	3.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	2000	9

ECONOMIC

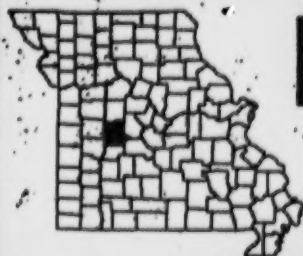
Children in poverty	1995	21.1%
	1997	20.2%
Children in single parent families	1990	12.0%
	2000	19.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$15,718
	1999	\$17,921
Adult unemployment	1996	6.2%
	2000	4.7%
High school graduation	1996	81.8%
	2000	77.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	36.9%
	2000	65.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	29
	2000	54
Licensed child care capacity	1997	129
	2001	216
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	7.7%
	2000	2.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	27.0%
	2000	22.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+ Medicaid	1996	25.7%
	2000	30.2%
Public clinic immunization	1996	84.4%
	2000	90.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	16.0%
	2000	4.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	139
	2000	151
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	17.7
	1999	74.9



Benton County

► County Seat - Warsaw

► Composite County Rank

69

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,064	1,240	41.8%	48.5%	✗	36.5%	87
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	53	39	29.6%	25.8%	✓	19.3%	83
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	35	49	5.6%	6.4%	✗	7.7%	33
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	7	6.4	9.1	✗	7.5	89
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	2	16.7	15.3	✓	26.5	21
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	18	165	5.4	46.9	✗	42.0	65
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	17	5	5.1	1.4	✓	5.3	3
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	40	29	5.0%	3.4%	✓	5.0%	45
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	41	33	90.1	69.6	✓	48.6	97
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	4	21.9	81.0	✗	56.6	76

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	3,214
	2000	3,516
Children as percent of total population	1996	19.3%
	2000	20.5%
Minority children	1996	1.8%
	2000	2.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	28.1%
	1997	27.8%
Children in single parent families	1990	11.9%
	2000	21.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$15,874
	1999	\$17,508
Adult unemployment	1996	6.4%
	2000	6.8%
High school graduation	1996	75.6%
	2000	85.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	36.1%
	2000	63.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	25
	2000	96
Licensed child care capacity	1997	130
	2001	130
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	11.1%
	2000	7.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	37.4%
	2000	33.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/ Medicaid	1996	31.0%
	2000	44.7%
Public clinic immunization	1996	85.7%
	2000	87.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	12.0%
	2000	1.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	83
	2000	109
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	19.2
	1999	19.5

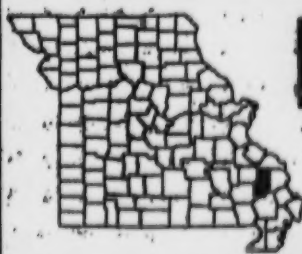
KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children (10) Children's Trust Fund

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Bollinger County

► County Seat - Marble Hill

► Composite County Rank

91

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Target	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	794	879	39.8%	42.4%	✗	36.5%	58
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	26	27	20.2%	17.5%	✓	19.3%	26
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	35	49	5.2%	7.2%	✗	7.7%	72
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	9	4.4	13.2	✗	7.5	110
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	11	2	97.4	16.9	✓	26.5	24
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	28	136	9.3	43.2	✗	42.0	56
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	7	35	2.3	11.1	✗	5.3	108
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	37	22	6.5%	3.7%	✓	5.0%	56
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	19	19	47.5	45.1	✓	48.6	41
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	6	25.3	187.2	✗	58.8	112

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	3,018
	2000	3,151
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.1%
	2000	26.2%
Minority children	1996	2.3%
	2000	3.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	10
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	24.5%
	1997	23.0%
Children in single parent families	1990	9.5%
	2000	17.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$14,969
	1999	\$16,772
Adult unemployment	1996	8.1%
	2000	4.9%
High school graduation	1996	74.5%
	2000	72.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	48.4%
	2000	63.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	26
	2000	80
Licensed child care capacity	1997	59
	2001	138
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	6.6%
	2000	2.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	29.7%
	2000	23.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/ Medicaid	1996	25.9%
	2000	35.8%
Public clinic immunization	1996	90.3%
	2000	90.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	50
	2000	99
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	30.8
	1999	12.0



Boone County

► County Seat - Columbia

► Composite County Rank

17

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement
entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch
enrollees
Mothers without h.s.
diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths

Outcome Measures	Boone County 1996	Boone County 2000	State 1996	State 2000	Improvement 1996-2000	State Rank 1996	State Rank 2000
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	4,315	5,126	23.4%	25.8%	✗	36.5%	8
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	198	223	11.4%	12.5%	✗	19.3%	12
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	657	791	7.7%	9.0%	✗	7.7%	105
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	73	58	8.6	6.6	✓	7.5	56
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	27	32	25.0	27.2	✗	26.5	53
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	1,123	1,097	36.9	35.5	✓	42.0	31
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	184	151	6.4	4.9	✓	5.3	56
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	439	319	8.4%	5.5%	✓	5.0%	96
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	168	165	25.6	24.0	✓	48.6	7
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	28	22	47.5	34.9	✓	58.6	18

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	28,870
	2000	30,902
Children as percent of total population	1995	21.3%
	2000	22.8%
Minority children	1995	18.6%
	2000	20.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1995	244
	2000	329

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	13.1%
	1997	14.3%
Children in single parent families	1990	21.8%
	2000	25.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$22,157
	1999	\$24,634
Adult unemployment	1996	1.7%
	2000	1.2%
High school graduation	1996	72.1%
	2000	76.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	39.8%
	2000	58.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	1,082
	2000	1,818
Licensed child care capacity	1997	5,277
	2001	5,610
Accredited child care facilities	1999	24
	2000	21
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	8.0%
	2000	5.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	22.8%
	2000	20.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/- Medicaid	1995	21.6%
	2000	29.0%
Public clinic immunization	1995	97.0%
	2000	84.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	646
	2000	261
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	134.8
	1999	93.0



Buchanan County

► County Seat - St. Joseph

► Composite County Rank

47

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better



Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse



Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Base Year	Current Year	Base Rate	Current Rate	Improvement	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	5,611	5,849	40.3%	42.1%	X	36.5%	65
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	248	227	22.3%	19.8%	✓	19.3%	41
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	424	399	7.2%	7.1%	✓	7.7%	65
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	49	40	8.3	7.1	✓	7.5	66
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	15	21	18.0	25.7	X	26.5	50
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	299	1,336	14.1	63.8	X	42.0	102
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	62	123	2.9	5.9	X	5.3	68
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	176	121	4.5%	3.0%	✓	5.0%	33
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	206	164	67.7	52.4	✓	48.6	58
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	13	13	43.0	40.9	✓	58.6	26

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1998	21,182
	2000	20,937
Children as percent of total population	1998	24.6%
	2000	24.3%
Minority children	1998	7.8%
	2000	9.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	1
	2000	33

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	19.5%
	1997	19.8%
Children in single parent families	1990	22.0%
	2000	26.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$23,202
	1999	\$25,948
Adult unemployment	1998	8.9%
	2000	3.5%
High school graduation	1998	82.4%
	2000	86.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	42.7%
	2000	77.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1998	445
	2000	1,005
Licensed child care capacity	1997	1,237
	2001	1,418
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	2
Children receiving cash assistance	1998	11.8%
	2000	4.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1998	33.5%
	2000	25.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+ Medicaid	1998	31.3%
	2000	32.1%
Public clinic immunization	1998	87.8%
	2000	75.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	13.0%
	2000	9.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1998	888
	2000	759
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1998	93.4
	1999	98.1



Butler County

► County Seat - Poplar Bluff

► Composite County Rank

100

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better



Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse



Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

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Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	3,337	3,245	51.3%	51.2%	✓	36.5%	96
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	155	180	30.5%	31.3%	X	19.3%	98
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	215	238	8.2%	8.8%	X	7.7%	104
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	29	29	11.1	10.8	✓	7.5	99
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	23	13	60.2	34.4	✓	26.5	73
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	171	658	17.2	66.6	X	42.0	110
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	25	16	2.5	1.6	✓	5.3	7
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	119	72	6.4%	3.9%	✓	5.0%	60
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	98	104	72.4	75.7	X	48.6	105
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	12	16	83.8	111.5	X	58.6	94

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	9,929
	2000	9,888
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.3%
	2000	24.2%
Minority children	1996	10.3%
	2000	11.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	3
	2000	36

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	40.3%
	1997	29.0%
Children in single parent families	1990	22.8%
	2000	26.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1998	\$18,719
	1999	\$22,495
Adult unemployment	1998	8.0%
	2000	6.0%
High school graduation	1998	87.2%
	2000	75.7%

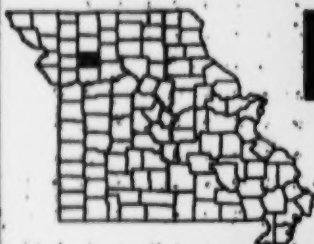
► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	34.2%
	2000	58.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	187
	2000	329
Licensed child care capacity	1997	522
	2001	855
Accredited child care facilities	1996	9
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	12.6%
	2000	7.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	40.4%
	2000	38.3%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	25.7%
	2000	42.7%
Public clinic immunization	1996	80.3%
	2000	91.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	2000	1.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	385
	2000	468
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	123.8
	1999	70.3

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Caldwell County

► County Seat - Kingston

► Composite County Rank



COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for
the Better ✓

Out-of-home placement
entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for
the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch
enrollees
Mothers without h.s.
diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	709	773	40.2%	41.7%	✗	36.5%	63
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	19	25	15.4%	19.4%	✗	19.3%	37
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	25	35	5.1%	6.3%	✗	7.7%	28
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	3	4.1	5.4	✗	7.5	37
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	4	33.7	42.9	✗	26.5	92
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	35	144	14.9	59.3	✗	42.0	92
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	10	3	4.3	1.2	✓	5.3	1
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	12	18	2.3%	3.5%	✗	5.0%	48
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	20	17	66.4	52.0	✓	48.6	57
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	2	102.3	63.2	✓	58.6	56

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children  Children's Trust Fund

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DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	2,342
	2000	2,428
Children as percent of total population	1996	26.1%
	2000	27.1%
Minority children	1996	1.2%
	2000	1.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	16.5%
	1997	17.9%
Children in single parent families	1990	11.8%
	2000	19.7%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$15,923
	1999	\$19,630
Adult unemployment	1996	4.9%
	2000	4.7%
High school graduation	1996	81.3%
	2000	82.6%

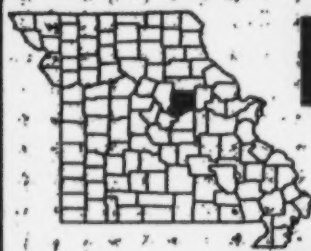
FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	45.2%
	2000	76.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	24
	2000	38
Licensed child care capacity	1997	100
	2001	40
Accredited child care facilities	1996	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.9%
	2000	2.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	26.7%
	2000	22.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	25.5%
	2000	36.4%
Public clinic immunization	1996	86.7%
	2000	84.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	20.0%
	2000	8.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	51
	2000	73
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	26.9
	1999	64.7

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Callaway County

► County Seat - Fulton

► Composite County Rank

33

Outcome Measures

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,602	1,697	33.5%	32.0%	✓	36.5%	25
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	85	89	19.5%	18.2%	✓	19.3%	32
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	159	175	7.1%	7.4%	✗	7.7%	80
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	12	14	5.4	5.9	✗	7.5	46
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	12	13	33.4	33.5	✗	26.5	70
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	329	549	33.9	52.9	✗	42.0	79
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	42	70	4.3	6.7	✗	5.3	80
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	89	67	6.5%	4.0%	✓	5.0%	64
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	58	61	38.8	39.0	✗	48.6	27
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	12	8	83.6	49.5	✓	58.6	38

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

135

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	8,708
	2000	10,371
Children as percent of total population	1996	23.8%
	2000	25.4%
Minority children	1996	7.0%
	2000	8.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	2
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	14.2%
	1997	14.7%
Children in single parent families	1990	14.7%
	2000	23.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$22,654
	1999	\$25,254
Adult unemployment	1996	3.7%
	2000	2.6%
High school graduation	1996	70.7%
	2000	83.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	37.2%
	2000	63.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	101
	2000	227
Licensed child care capacity	1997	567
	2001	577
Accredited child care facilities	1999	5
	2000	5
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	8.0%
	2000	3.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	21.2%
	2000	17.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/ Medicaid	1996	21.1%
	2000	28.5%
Public clinic immunization	1996	88.1%
	2000	87.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	221
	2000	105
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	64.4
	1999	63.3

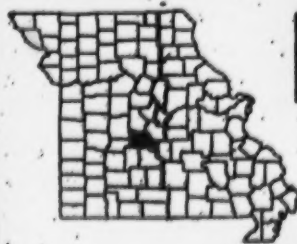
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KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

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Camden County

► County Seat - Camdenton

► Composite County Rank

58

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,898	2,060	39.4%	39.8%	✗	36.5%	52
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	57	62	17.8%	22.3%	✗	19.3%	60
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	107	123	6.8%	7.2%	✗	7.7%	72
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	15	15	9.5	8.7	✓	7.5	84
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	9	12	35.9	43.7	✗	26.5	93
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	114	395	16.4	52.6	✗	42.0	78
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	27	20	3.9	2.7	✓	5.3	24
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	61	70	4.3%	4.5%	✗	5.0%	74
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	49	60	51.2	54.4	✗	48.6	64
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	12	5	136.6	47.9	✓	58.6	36

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	6,949
	2000	7,508
Children as percent of total population	1996	18.8%
	2000	20.3%
Minority children	1996	2.5%
	2000	3.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	7
	2000	12

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	18.2%
	1997	21.6%
Children in single parent families	1990	16.7%
	2000	21.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$17,625
	1999	\$20,353
Adult unemployment	1996	6.4%
	2000	4.4%
High school graduation	1996	77.3%
	2000	90.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	48.7%
	2000	60.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	61
	2000	120
Licensed child care capacity	1997	362
	2001	484
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	6.4%
	2000	3.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	26.7%
	2000	22.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	22.1%
	2000	35.4%
Public clinic immunization	1996	85.2%
	2000	87.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	1.0%
	2000	1.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	141
	2000	55
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	51.9
	1999	66.9



Cape Girardeau County

► County Seat - Jackson

► Composite County Rank

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COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change NC

Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rank	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	2,214	2,639	24.2%	27.7%	X	36.5%	14
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	126	148	15.7%	17.4%	X	19.3%	25
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	216	283	5.2%	6.9%	X	7.7%	52
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	24	36	5.7	8.8	X	7.5	86
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	16	10	27.1	16.2	✓	26.5	23
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	120	475	7.7	29.5	X	42.0	13
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	98	102	6.3	6.3	NC	5.3	75
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	166	126	5.6%	4.4%	✓	5.0%	70
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	109	106	38.2	36.1	✓	48.6	20
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	19	7	70.8	25.0	✓	58.6	9

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	15,569
	2000	16,097
Children as percent of total population	1996	22.7%
	2000	23.4%
Minority children	1996	10.2%
	2000	11.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	13
	2000	44

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	13.7%
	1997	16.1%
Children in single parent families	1990	15.4%
	2000	21.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$21,281
	1999	\$24,337
Adult unemployment	1996	4.5%
	2000	3.0%
High school graduation	1996	76.9%
	2000	84.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

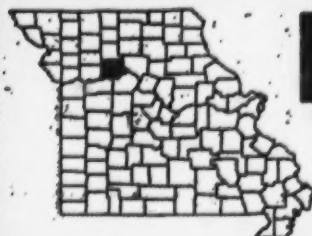
Parents paying child support in state system	1996	39.2%
	2000	68.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	302
	2000	636
Licensed child care capacity	1997	1,663
	2001	1,798
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	6.8%
	2000	4.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	22.7%
	2000	16.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	19.1%
	2000	29.5%
Public clinic immunization	1996	90.6%
	2000	85.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6.0%
	2000	17.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	269
	2000	386
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	116.0
	1999	127.3

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Carroll County

► County Seat - Carrollton

► Composite County Rank: 12

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	767	756	42.0%	41.5%	✓	36.5%	61
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	30	26	27.5%	20.8%	✓	19.3%	48
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	45	37	6.7%	6.2%	✓	7.7%	23
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	9	0	13.4	0.0	✓	7.5	1
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	1	18.8	9.8	✓	26.5	11
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	37	176	13.8	68.0	✗	42.0	111
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	5	12	1.9	4.6	✗	5.3	53
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	8	12	1.4%	2.2%	✗	5.0%	18
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	21	15	59.5	43.9	✓	48.6	38
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	2	163.8	55.9	✓	58.6	44

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children (h) Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	2,678
	2000	2,589
Children as percent of total population	1996	28.0%
	2000	25.2%
Minority children	1996	3.6%
	2000	4.3%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	22.2%
	1997	20.8%
Children in single parent families	1990	13.6%
	2000	19.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$16,816
	1999	\$16,856
Adult unemployment	1996	5.0%
	2000	3.4%
High school graduation	1996	90.6%
	2000	93.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	40.5%
	2000	74.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	33
	2000	39
Licensed child care capacity	1997	66
	2001	92
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	8.8%
	2000	2.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	27.7%
	2000	23.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	29.2%
	2000	35.8%
Public clinic immunization	1996	90.1%
	2000	94.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	2000	7.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	73
	2000	92
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	56.6
	1999	34.3



Carter County

► County Seat - Van Buren

► Composite County Rank 102

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate				
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	769	850	55.1%	64.2%	✗	36.5%	112
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	23	12	28.4%	17.6%	✓	19.3%	27
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	32	30	8.3%	7.4%	✓	7.7%	80
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	4	7.8	9.8	✗	7.5	93
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	5	84.6	85.7	✗	26.5	115
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	10	95	6.6	63.6	✗	42.0	100
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	9	14	6.0	9.4	✗	5.3	99
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	19	12	4.6%	3.5%	✓	5.0%	48
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	16	10	84.2	51.3	✓	48.6	55
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	8	98.2	387.0	✗	58.6	115

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	1,506
	2000	1,463
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.3%
	2000	25.1%
Minority children	1996	2.9%
	2000	4.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

► ECONOMIC

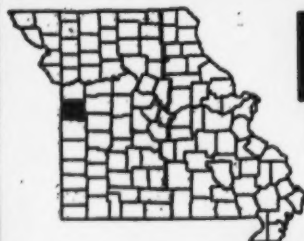
Children in poverty	1995	41.4%
	1997	36.3%
Children in single parent families	1990	20.4%
	2000	21.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$15,771
	1999	\$17,681
Adult unemployment	1996	8.8%
	2000	5.4%
High school graduation	1996	78.3%
	2000	88.5%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	38.6%
	2000	62.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	20
	2000	41
Licensed child care capacity	1997	40
	2001	198
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	2
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	15.1%
	2000	5.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	50.9%
	2000	41.7%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/- Medicaid	1996	45.2%
	2000	57.1%
Public clinic immunization	1996	71.0%
	2000	55.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	2000	1.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	42
	2000	53
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	42.2
	1999	18.5



Cass County

► County Seat - Harrisonville

► Composite County Rank

5

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for
the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch
enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for
the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s.
diploma
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement
entries
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rank	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	2,796	2,948	20.8%	20.1%	✓	36.5%	4
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	120	150	11.6%	13.0%	✗	19.3%	14
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	317	341	6.6%	6.2%	✓	7.7%	23
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	38	20	7.9	3.6	✓	7.5	14
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	11	15	13.9	16.9	✗	26.5	24
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	173	747	8.0	32.1	✗	42.0	21
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	50	68	2.3	2.9	✗	5.3	25
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	258	176	6.3%	4.0%	✓	5.0%	64
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	111	99	42.4	35.0	✓	48.6	17
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	15	17	59.2	60.7	✗	58.6	54

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	21,538
	2000	23,307
Children as percent of total population	1996	26.2%
	2000	26.4%
Minority children	1996	4.7%
	2000	5.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	49
	2000	91

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	10.5%
	1997	10.1%
Children in single parent families	1990	14.2%
	2000	17.4%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$19,030
	1999	\$22,092
Adult unemployment	1996	3.6%
	2000	2.6%
High school graduation	1996	81.6%
	2000	84.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	42.9%
	2000	69.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	238
	2000	311
Licensed child care capacity	1997	1,543
	2001	1,505
Accredited child care facilities	1999	2
	2000	2
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	4.2%
	2000	1.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	14.3%
	2000	10.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	13.3%
	2000	15.4%
Public clinic immunization	1996	89.6%
	2000	92.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	2000	3.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	321
	2000	133
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	54.8
	1999	47.0



Cedar County

► County Seat - Stockton

► Composite County Rank

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COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Out-of-home placement entries

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Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	898	934	40.4%	39.3%	✓	36.5%	51
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	30	39	20.8%	22.9%	✗	19.3%	62
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	32	52	4.6%	6.7%	✗	7.7%	48
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	9	5	13.0	6.5	✓	7.5	53
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	1	52.6	8.2	✓	26.5	10
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	170	138	53.6	40.8	✓	42.0	49
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	14	16	4.4	4.7	✗	5.3	54
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	62	22	9.0%	3.0%	✓	5.0%	33
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	33	26	81.9	60.3	✓	48.6	73
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	4	94.0	80.4	✓	58.6	74

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

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DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	3,171
	2000	3,382
Children as percent of total population	1996	23.1%
	2000	24.6%
Minority children	1996	3.9%
	2000	5.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	1

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	27.2%
	1997	27.4%
Children in single parent families	1990	19.2%
	2000	20.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$16,502
	1999	\$18,293
Adult unemployment	1996	5.9%
	2000	3.4%
High school graduation	1996	71.4%
	2000	86.4%

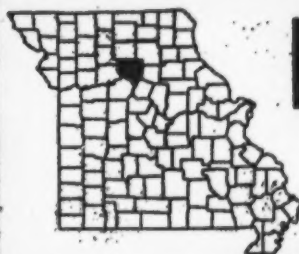
FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	44.5%
	2000	64.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	.60
	2000	143
Licensed child care capacity	1997	175
	2001	180
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	7.5%
	2000	4.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	33.4%
	2000	30.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	32.4%
	2000	41.9%
Public clinic immunization	1996	90.4%
	2000	87.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	130
	2000	118
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	79.9
	1999	29.0

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Chariton County

► County Seat - Keytesville

► Composite County Rank

29

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Worse



Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	491	481	33.9%	34.9%	X	36.5%	33
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	6	12	7.4%	14.8%	X	19.3%	16
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	21	32	5.1%	8.2%	X	7.7%	94
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	1	2.4	2.6	X	7.5	8
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	3	22.9	39.1	X	26.5	87
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	13	71	6.1	35.6	X	42.0	32
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	11	27	5.1	13.5	X	5.3	112
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	8	9	1.6%	1.8%	X	5.0%	9
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	9	13	28.6	37.1	X	48.6	22
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	6	67.6	183.7	X	58.6	111

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	2,142
	2000	1,997
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.4%
	2000	23.7%
Minority children	1996	3.4%
	2000	3.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

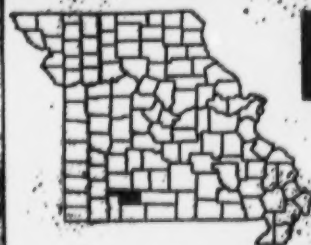
Children in poverty	1995	20.1%
	1997	18.9%
Children in single parent families	1990	11.6%
	2000	14.4%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$16,803
	1999	\$16,600
Adult unemployment	1996	6.5%
	2000	4.3%
High school graduation	1996	95.0%
	2000	90.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	43.7%
	2000	60.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	28
	2000	24
Licensed child care capacity	1997	127
	2001	164
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	3.6%
	2000	2.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	19.7%
	2000	13.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+ Medicaid	1996	21.2%
	2000	22.3%
Public clinic immunization	1996	94.3%
	2000	90.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	17.0%
	2000	5.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	34
	2000	21
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	89.3
	1999	40.0



Christian County

► County Seat - Ozark

► Composite County Rank

19

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate				
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year	Trend	State Rank	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,944	2,536	23.3%	26.2%	✗	36.5%	10
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	81	105	12.4%	12.2%	✓	19.3%	11
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	181	194	6.5%	5.2%	✓	7.7%	5
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	17	20	6.1	5.4	✓	7.5	37
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	6	18.2	10.9	✓	26.5	15
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	143	449	11.0	29.7	✗	42.0	15
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	75	106	5.8	7.0	✗	5.3	83
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	180	98	7.8%	3.6%	✓	5.0%	51
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	64	79	40.3	43.1	✗	48.6	34
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	15	9	104.5	51.1	✓	58.6	41

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	12,955
	2000	15,114
Children as percent of total population	1996	23.8%
	2000	27.8%
Minority children	1996	2.8%
	2000	3.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	4

► ECONOMIC

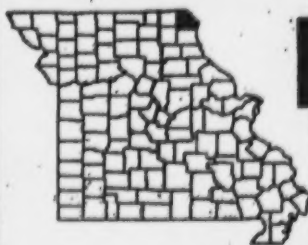
Children in poverty	1995	12.5%
	1997	13.8%
Children in single parent families	1990	14.2%
	2000	18.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$17,743
	1999	\$20,542
Adult unemployment	1996	3.7%
	2000	2.4%
High school graduation	1996	76.9%
	2000	86.7%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	43.5%
	2000	70.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	182
	2000	420
Licensed child care capacity	1997	983
	2001	818
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	3.8%
	2000	1.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	17.0%
	2000	13.7%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	15.2%
	2000	23.8%
Public clinic immunization	1996	83.4%
	2000	91.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	5.0%
	2000	1.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	228
	2000	330
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	66.6
	1999	65.8



Clark County

► County Seat - Kahoka

► Composite County Rank

68

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	451	463	31.7%	35.6%	X	36.5%	35
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	15	16	19.5%	21.1%	X	19.3%	52
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	23	33	5.7%	8.2%	X	7.7%	94
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	5	12.3	12.5	X	7.5	108
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	0	25.5	0.0	✓	26.5	1
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	16	66	8.3	35.6	X	42.0	32
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	6	12	3.1	6.5	X	5.3	78
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	13	17	2.7%	4.1%	X	5.0%	66
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	11	10	43.1	38.9	✓	48.6	26
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	1	114.3	38.2	✓	58.6	25

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	1,931
	2000	1,852
Children as percent of total population	1996	26.0%
	2000	25.0%
Minority children	1996	1.1%
	2000	2.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	22.4%
	1997	19.4%
Children in single parent families	1990	15.3%
	2000	21.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$15,170
	1999	\$17,121
Adult unemployment	1996	5.2%
	2000	4.8%
High school graduation	1996	85.6%
	2000	88.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	42.3%
	2000	71.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	25
	2000	32
Licensed child care capacity	1997	120
	2001	120
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	7.2%
	2000	3.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	28.5%
	2000	20.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	24.0%
	2000	29.9%
Public clinic immunization	1996	88.4%
	2000	84.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	2000	5.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	35
	2000	53
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	100.9
	1999	46.8

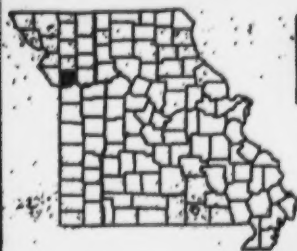
COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Child deaths
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts



Clay County

► County Seat - Liberty

► Composite County Rank

(9)

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for
the Better ✓

Child deaths
Out-of-home placement
entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for
the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch
enrollees
Mothers without h.s.
diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	4,827	5,442	17.3%	18.2%	✗	36.5%	3
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	262	318	11.1%	11.9%	✗	19.3%	10
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	696	815	6.2%	6.4%	✗	7.7%	33
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	55	71	4.9	5.5	✗	7.5	40
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	36	36	21.8	20.1	✓	26.5	30
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	397	1,424	8.9	30.0	✗	42.0	18
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	100	98	2.2	2.1	✓	5.3	15
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	976	529	11.6%	5.7%	✓	5.0%	99
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	208	215	35.4	34.3	✓	48.6	16
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	23	31	41.1	50.6	✗	58.6	40

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	44,354
	2000	47,530
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.2%
	2000	25.8%
Minority children	1996	8.3%
	2000	10.3%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	213
	2000	224

ECONOMIC

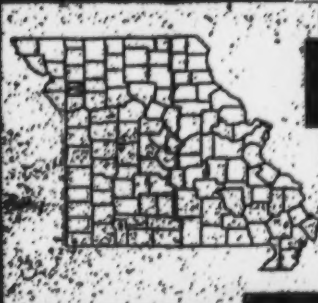
Children in poverty	1995	7.1%
	1997	8.3%
Children in single parent families	1990	15.6%
	2000	20.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$26,942
	1999	\$30,059
Adult unemployment	1996	2.9%
	2000	2.2%
High school graduation	1996	63.8%
	2000	76.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	44.2%
	2000	71.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	452
	2000	539
Licensed child care capacity	1997	3,410
	2001	4,589
Accredited child care facilities	1999	4
	2000	5
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	3.5%
	2000	1.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	12.2%
	2000	8.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	10.8%
	2000	12.4%
Public clinic immunization	1996	92.1%
	2000	93.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	4.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	499
	2000	310
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	63.6
	1999	54.4



Clinton County

► County Seat - Plattsburg

► Composite County Rank

22

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	883	908	28.0%	27.8%	✓	36.5%	16
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	47	47	18.7%	18.7%	NC	19.3%	34
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	65	79	6.0%	6.5%	✗	7.7%	39
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	10	7	9.3	5.8	✓	7.5	43
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	8	26.9	41.8	✗	26.5	90
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	50	192	10.2	37.8	✗	42.0	40
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	9	16	1.8	3.2	✗	5.3	31
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	38	44	4.0%	4.4%	✗	5.0%	70
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	39	30	58.3	41.5	✓	48.6	31
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	7	32.0	99.3	✗	58.6	89

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Births to teens

No Change NC

Mothers without h.s. diploma

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	4,907
	2000	5,079
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.9%
	2000	26.8%
Minority children	1996	3.8%
	2000	4.3%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	5

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	10.2%
	1997	12.2%
Children in single parent families	1990	12.7%
	2000	19.4%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$17,213
	1999	\$19,688
Adult unemployment	1996	3.9%
	2000	2.9%
High school graduation	1996	82.8%
	2000	84.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	45.4%
	2000	74.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	42
	2000	64
Licensed child care capacity	1997	278
	2001	385
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.2%
	2000	1.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	17.8%
	2000	12.8%

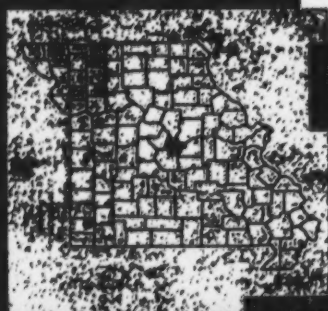
HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	17.5%
	2000	19.1%
Public clinic immunization	1996	90.2%
	2000	85.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	4.0%
	2000	8.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	95
	2000	89
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	31.5
	1999	10.6

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 77 Children's Trust Fund

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Cole County

► County Seat - Jefferson City

► Composite County Rank: **50**

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	2,321	2,711	22.4%	26.8%	✗	36.5%	12
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	106	111	11.8%	12.9%	✗	19.3%	13
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	275	291	6.2%	6.5%	✗	7.7%	39
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	44	30	10.0	6.7	✓	7.5	59
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	18	26	28.1	39.2	✗	26.5	88
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	250	531	14.9	30.7	✗	42.0	19
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	81	202	4.8	11.7	✗	5.3	110
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	168	189	5.0%	5.8%	✗	5.0%	100
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	89	81	38.5	33.2	✓	48.6	15
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	15	15	66.9	61.6	✓	58.6	55

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	16,786
	2000	17,294
Children as percent of total population	1996	23.5%
	2000	24.2%
Minority children	1996	9.9%
	2000	12.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	46
	2000	4

ECONOMIC

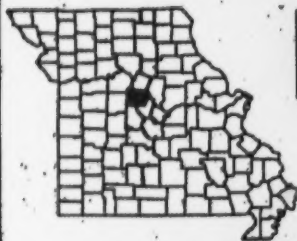
Children in poverty	1995	7.6%
	1997	10.8%
Children in single parent families	1990	15.5%
	2000	22.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$23,786
	1999	\$26,930
Adult unemployment	1996	2.6%
	2000	2.2%
High school graduation	1996	81.4%
	2000	81.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	44.0%
	2000	30.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	140
	2000	389
Licensed child care capacity	1997	2,609
	2001	2,793
Accredited child care facilities	1999	3
	2000	4
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.3%
	2000	3.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	16.2%
	2000	13.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	15.2%
	2000	18.3%
Public clinic immunization	1996	86.0%
	2000	86.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	2000	4.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	333
	2000	142
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	79.5
	1999	65.1



Cooper County

► County Seat - Boonville

► Composite County Rank

15

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	801	777	33.2%	31.3%	✓	36.5%	22
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	40	35	24.2%	19.4%	✓	19.3%	37
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	66	67	6.7%	7.3%	✗	7.7%	77
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	9	4	9.2	4.3	✓	7.5	23
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	7	4	48.5	27.5	✓	26.5	56
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	17	113	4.5	29.7	✗	42.0	15
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	16	19	4.3	5.0	✗	5.3	59
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	30	21	3.8%	2.6%	✓	5.0%	26
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	25	21	51.1	40.4	✓	48.6	29
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	3	46.4	46.0	✓	58.6	33

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	3,739
	2000	3,801
Children as percent of total population	1996	22.4%
	2000	22.8%
Minority children	1996	7.9%
	2000	8.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

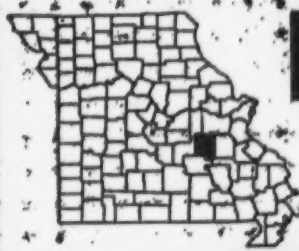
Children in poverty	1995	15.8%
	1997	15.0%
Children in single parent families	1990	15.9%
	2000	20.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$17,896
	1999	\$20,058
Adult unemployment	1996	3.6%
	2000	2.9%
High school graduation	1996	84.4%
	2000	89.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	41.2%
	2000	67.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	61
	2000	67
Licensed child care capacity	1997	400
	2001	365
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.5%
	2000	1.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	18.2%
	2000	14.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/- Medicaid	1996	20.1%
	2000	23.0%
Public clinic immunization	1996	88.3%
	2000	89.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	13.0%
	2000	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	56
	2000	25
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	118.8
	1999	113.4



Crawford County

► County Seat - Steelville

► Composite County Rank

98

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,322	1,424	38.4%	41.2%	✗	36.5%	59
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	67	97	28.2%	32.3%	✗	19.3%	102
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	110	126	7.6%	8.1%	✗	7.7%	92
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	11	6	7.6	3.8	✓	7.5	17
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	9	8	42.5	35.5	✓	26.5	78
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	61	375	10.7	62.6	✗	42.0	96
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	19	36	3.3	6.0	✗	5.3	70
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	94	72	9.8%	7.2%	✓	5.0%	108
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	58	54	76.5	65.8	✓	48.6	90
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	7	6	96.7	73.7	✓	58.6	65

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 80 Children's Trust Fund

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	5,677
	2000	5,990
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.9%
	2000	26.3%
Minority children	1996	1.5%
	2000	2.3%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	1
	2000	2

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	27.1%
	1997	23.3%
Children in single parent families	1990	10.1%
	2000	21.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$18,511
	1999	\$19,795
Adult unemployment	1996	8.0%
	2000	5.8%
High school graduation	1996	69.8%
	2000	72.5%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	36.9%
	2000	64.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	.57
	2000	117
Licensed child care capacity	1997	260
	2001	262
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	9.2%
	2000	5.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	35.4%
	2000	28.1%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	27.8%
	2000	34.2%
Public clinic immunization	1996	60.6%
	2000	82.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	7.0%
	2000	4.6%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	147
	2000	143
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	113.6
	1999	81.4



Dade County

► County Seat - Greenfield

► Composite County Rank

65

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rank	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	664	613	45.6%	45.9%	✗	36.5%	85
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	13	24	14.1%	23.8%	✗	19.3%	68
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	33	33	6.9%	7.4%	✗	7.7%	80
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	7	3	14.7	6.8	✓	7.5	62
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	2	81.7	27.3	✓	26.5	55
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	70	89	36.7	46.2	✗	42.0	63
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	5	9	2.6	4.7	✗	5.3	54
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	17	18	4.0%	3.9%	✓	5.0%	60
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	21	15	81.4	53.8	✓	48.6	62
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	1	80.8	35.9	✓	58.6	21

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	1,909
	2000	1,928
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.1%
	2000	24.3%
Minority children	1996	2.4%
	2000	2.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

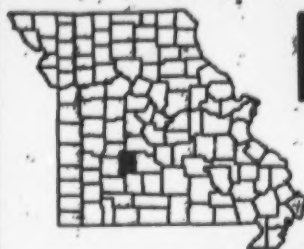
Children in poverty	1995	20.8%
	1997	22.4%
Children in single parent families	1990	12.7%
	2000	15.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$15,944
	1999	\$19,362
Adult unemployment	1996	5.2%
	2000	4.0%
High school graduation	1996	93.0%
	2000	87.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	46.5%
	2000	63.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	11
	2000	15
Licensed child care capacity	1997	70
	2001	40
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	8.0%
	2000	2.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	27.9%
	2000	20.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	31.0%
	2000	35.6%
Public clinic immunization	1996	93.2%
	2000	82.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	5.0%
	2000	8.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	55
	2000	60
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	48.9
	1999	13.0



Dallas County

► County Seat - Buffalo

► Composite County Rank **74**

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change NC

Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/2000	692	893	34.1%	42.2%	✗	36.5%	66
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	66	69	32.8%	32.5%	✓	19.3%	103
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	83	66	8.8%	6.4%	✓	7.7%	33
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	14	5	14.8	4.9	✓	7.5	29
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	8	55.6	49.9	✓	26.5	99
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	27	185	6.8	43.0	✗	42.0	55
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	22	24	5.6	5.6	NC	5.3	62
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	15	30	2.4%	4.5%	✗	5.0%	74
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	40	34	80.8	62.7	✓	48.6	77
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	7	5	146.4	91.9	✓	58.6	82

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	3,983
	2000	4,302
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.2%
	2000	27.5%
Minority children	1996	2.3%
	2000	3.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	1
	2000	5

► ECONOMIC

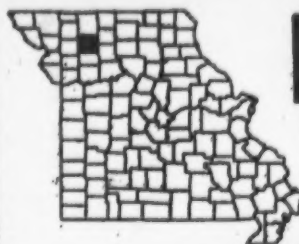
Children in poverty	1995	27.4%
	1997	22.6%
Children in single parent families	1990	14.4%
	2000	18.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$14,663
	1999	\$16,954
Adult unemployment	1996	5.5%
	2000	6.3%
High school graduation	1996	82.7%
	2000	82.5%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	38.2%
	2000	63.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	48
	2000	102
Licensed child care capacity	1997	210
	2001	230
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	0.5%
	2000	5.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	29.9%
	2000	25.8%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	24.5%
	2000	35.1%
Public clinic immunization	1996	91.2%
	2000	83.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	2000	5.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	81
	2000	100
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	31.8
	1999	15.4



Daviess County

► County Seat - Gallatin

► Composite County Rank

37

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for
the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch
enrollees
Mothers without h.s.
diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement
entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for
the Worse ✗

Child abuse and neglect

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rank	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	590	593	47.2%	46.1%	✓	36.5%	86
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	40	38	32.8%	29.7%	✓	19.3%	97
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	34	24	6.4%	4.0%	✓	7.7%	1
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	11	3	20.8	5.0	✓	7.5	30
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	2	48.2	24.1	✓	26.5	41
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	15	59	7.0	27.3	✗	42.0	8
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	14	3	6.5	1.4	✓	5.3	3
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	7	7	1.9%	1.8%	✓	5.0%	9
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	15	15	51.0	49.8	✓	48.6	50
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	2	175.0	69.4	✓	58.6	62

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

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DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	2,151
	2000	2,182
Children as percent of total population	1996	28.8%
	2000	27.0%
Minority children	1996	1.8%
	2000	2.3%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	1
	2000	4

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1996	24.6%
	1997	22.9%
Children in single parent families	1996	8.8%
	2000	15.4%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$15,136
	1999	\$18,011
Adult unemployment	1996	5.3%
	2000	3.6%
High school graduation	1996	80.8%
	2000	88.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	42.6%
	2000	70.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	23
	2000	44
Licensed child care capacity	1997	60
	2001	30
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	3.9%
	2000	1.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	23.8%
	2000	20.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	21.2%
	2000	31.8%
Public clinic immunization	1996	84.3%
	2000	88.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	25
	2000	53
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	50.4
	1999	44.8



DeKalb County

► County Seat - Maysville

► Composite County Rank

18

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	573	526	39.9%	37.1%	✓	36.5%	42
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	15	21	16.1%	17.8%	✗	19.3%	30
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	28	35	5.9%	6.5%	✗	7.7%	39
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	4	2.1	7.4	✗	7.5	71
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	3	23.0	33.2	✗	26.5	67
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	17	71	7.4	29.5	✗	42.0	13
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	10	5	4.3	2.1	✓	5.3	15
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	10	8	2.5%	1.8%	✓	5.0%	9
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	10	16	33.6	46.8	✗	48.6	44
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	3	99.3	87.6	✓	58.6	78

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	2,299
	2000	2,403
Children as percent of total population	1996	19.8%
	2000	20.7%
Minority children	1996	2.6%
	2000	3.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

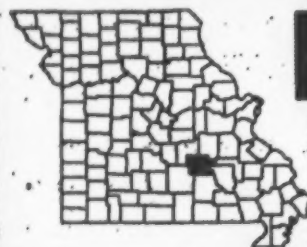
Children in poverty	1995	20.9%
	1997	17.0%
Children in single parent families	1990	8.1%
	2000	17.4%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$16,663
	1999	\$18,668
Adult unemployment	1996	4.7%
	2000	2.8%
High school graduation	1996	90.6%
	2000	94.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	46.8%
	2000	69.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	32
	2000	58
Licensed child care capacity	1997	79
	2001	70
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.8%
	2000	2.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	24.4%
	2000	16.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	20.2%
	2000	23.9%
Public clinic immunization	1996	83.9%
	2000	79.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9.0%
	2000	7.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	47
	2000	46
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	14.9
	1999	4.6



Dent County

► County Seat - Salem

► Composite County Rank

104

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,022	1,090	39.9%	44.0%	✗	36.5%	71
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	52	64	31.9%	33.7%	✗	19.3%	106
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	70	55	8.3%	6.2%	✓	7.7%	23
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	3	7.1	3.4	✓	7.5	12
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	4	56.9	28.2	✓	26.5	57
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	41	231	11.1	62.2	✗	42.0	95
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	7	29	1.9	7.8	✗	5.3	87
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	41	33	5.5%	4.6%	✓	5.0%	78
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	33	46	64.7	88.3	✗	48.6	111
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	7	5	137.9	94.6	✓	58.6	84

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	3,681
	2000	3,716
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.7%
	2000	24.9%
Minority children	1996	2.8%
	2000	4.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	1
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	32.0%
	1997	27.0%
Children in single parent families	1990	16.7%
	2000	21.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$18,852
	1999	\$20,980
Adult unemployment	1996	6.0%
	2000	6.2%
High school graduation	1996	75.3%
	2000	79.9%

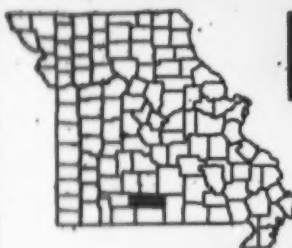
FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	36.0%
	2000	61.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	55
	2000	76
Licensed child care capacity	1997	100
	2001	98
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	10.5%
	2000	5.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	36.4%
	2000	35.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/- Medicaid	1996	31.6%
	2000	46.7%
Public clinic immunization	1996	71.7%
	2000	82.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	20.0%
	2000	7.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	100
	2000	142
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	28.0
	1999	31.0

174



Douglas County

► County Seat - Ava

► Composite County Rank

48

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child abuse and neglect
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate				
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year	Level	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	899	995	46.9%	53.3%	✗	36.5%	99
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	31	25	21.1%	20.5%	✓	19.3%	44
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	48	40	6.6%	5.8%	✓	7.7%	9
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	5	8.2	7.2	✓	7.5	67
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	3	23.8	23.3	✓	26.5	39
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	51	125	15.4	37.0	✗	42.0	37
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	21	8	6.3	2.4	✓	5.3	21
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	21	19	4.3%	3.8%	✓	5.0%	57
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	26	21	58.2	43.8	✓	48.6	36
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	7	45.8	145.7	✗	58.6	107

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	3,308
	2000	3,362
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.3%
	2000	25.8%
Minority children	1996	2.4%
	2000	3.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	4
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

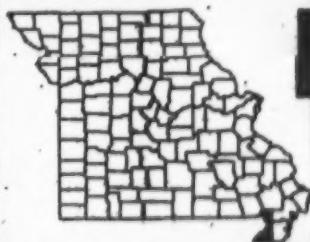
Children in poverty	1995	35.7%
	1997	30.8%
Children in single parent families	1996	13.6%
	2000	19.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$15,976
	1999	\$18,179
Adult unemployment	1996	12.2%
	2000	5.9%
High school graduation	1996	72.9%
	2000	86.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	41.5%
	2000	63.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	32
	2000	55
Licensed child care capacity	1997	130
	2001	70
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	7.5%
	2000	4.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	34.3%
	2000	29.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	31.2%
	2000	43.0%
Public clinic immunization	1996	74.6%
	2000	86.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	5.0%
	2000	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	67
	2000	102
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	74.3
	1999	41.8



Dunklin County

► County Seat - Kennett

► Composite County Rank

107

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rank	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	3,395	3,350	57.4%	57.0%	✓	36.5%	104
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	167	159	36.8%	33.3%	✓	19.3%	105
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	234	234	9.7%	9.7%	NC	7.7%	109
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	28	20	11.6	8.3	✓	7.5	81
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	10	15	29.9	45.0	X	26.5	95
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	178	506	20.5	58.7	X	42.0	91
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	58	55	6.7	6.4	✓	5.3	77
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	129	56	8.1%	3.6%	✓	5.0%	51
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	121	95	103.2	85.0	✓	48.6	110
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	7	7	57.3	60.3	X	58.6	53

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

No Change NC
Low birthweight infants

Changed for the Worse X

Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	8,673
	2000	8,613
Children as percent of total population	1996	28.2%
	2000	26.0%
Minority children	1996	18.8%
	2000	18.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	143
	2000	116

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	45.6%
	1997	33.8%
Children in single parent families	1990	23.5%
	2000	28.7%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$18,224
	1999	\$19,807
Adult unemployment	1996	6.8%
	2000	5.1%
High school graduation	1996	69.0%
	2000	78.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	32.2%
	2000	56.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	201
	2000	324
Licensed child care capacity	1997	506
	2001	858
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	23.7%
	2000	15.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	57.9%
	2000	53.3%

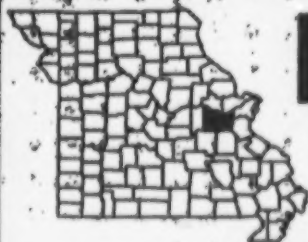
HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	48.6%
	2000	56.1%
Public clinic immunization	1996	85.3%
	2000	83.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	1.0%
	2000	3.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	248
	2000	355
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	119.8
	1999	68.9

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund



Franklin County

► County Seat - Union

► Composite County Rank

31

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	3,967	4,216	25.1%	25.8%	✗	36.5%	8
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	243	261	18.9%	20.9%	✗	19.3%	50
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	353	411	5.8%	6.4%	✗	7.7%	33
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	36	34	5.9	5.3	✓	7.5	35
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	24	28	25.5	28.5	✗	26.5	58
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	211	1,059	8.5	41.3	✗	42.0	51
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	31	100	1.3	3.9	✗	5.3	43
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	338	252	7.1%	5.1%	✓	5.0%	92
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	143	161	44.2	47.2	✗	48.6	46
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	29	23	91.9	66.6	✓	58.6	61

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	24,682
	2000	25,661
Children as percent of total population	1996	26.3%
	2000	27.4%
Minority children	1996	2.5%
	2000	3.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	27
	2000	21

ECONOMIC

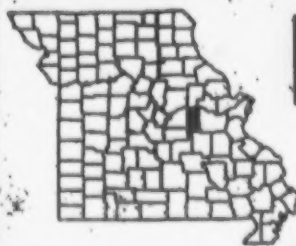
Children in poverty	1995	10.4%
	1997	11.8%
Children in single parent families	1990	13.1%
	2000	18.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$21,517
	1999	\$24,151
Adult unemployment	1996	4.6%
	2000	3.9%
High school graduation	1996	75.0%
	2000	79.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	38.6%
	2000	84.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	211
	2000	261
Licensed child care capacity	1997	1,378
	2001	1,513
Accredited child care facilities	1999	3
	2000	5
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	4.5%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	18.8%
	2000	13.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	15.5%
	2000	18.2%
Public clinic immunization	1996	76.6%
	2000	67.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	2000	4.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	202
	2000	106
Juvenile law violation referrals, 17 (per 1,000)	1996	85.2
	1999	86.7



Gasconade County

► County Seat - Hermann

► Composite County Rank

27

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for
the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for
the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch
enrollees
Mothers without h.s.
diploma
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement
entries
Births to teens

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate			State	County
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year	Target	Rate	Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	601	626	19.9%	26.2%	✗	36.6%	10
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	30	32	17.6%	18.0%	✗	19.3%	31
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	55	55	6.5%	6.3%	✓	7.7%	28
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	7	4	8.3	4.6	✓	7.5	26
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	10	5	71.5	34.7	✓	26.5	74
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	24	150	6.5	39.5	✗	42.0	45
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	8	22	2.2	5.8	✗	5.3	65
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	51	49	5.6%	4.9%	✓	5.0%	86
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	19	23	39.7	44.2	✗	48.6	40
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	3	65.6	58.1	✓	58.6	47

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	3,684
	2000	3,800
Children as percent of total population	1996	26.0%
	2000	24.8%
Minority children	1996	1.0%
	2000	1.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

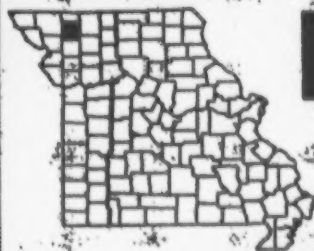
Children in poverty	1995	12.0%
	1997	15.3%
Children in single parent families	1990	11.8%
	2000	18.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$18,094
	1999	\$21,016
Adult unemployment	1996	5.3%
	2000	3.5%
High school graduation	1996	79.8%
	2000	82.4%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	36.9%
	2000	66.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	12
	2000	77
Licensed child care capacity	1997	472
	2001	362
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	2.8%
	2000	1.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	12.1%
	2000	13.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/- Medicaid	1996	13.8%
	2000	19.2%
Public clinic immunization	1996	70.5%
	2000	86.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	10.0%
	2000	4.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	36
	2000	37
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	42.3
	1999	54.5



Gentry County

► County Seat - Albany

► Composite County Rank

10

Outcome Measures

	Base Year	Current Year	Base Rate	Current Rate	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	515	537	38.8%	40.0%	X	36.5%	55
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	14	15	15.2%	20.3%	X	19.3%	43
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	18	27	4.5%	6.7%	X	7.7%	48
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	0	1	0.0	2.5	X	7.5	7
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	3	29.6	44.3	X	26.5	94
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	3	69	1.7	38.7	X	42.0	41
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	3	3	1.7	1.7	NC	5.3	10
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	4	4	1.0%	0.9%	✓	5.0%	3
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	17	13	79.4	59.6	✓	48.6	71
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	2	272.6	81.5	✓	58.6	77

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change NC

Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	1,744
	2000	1,782
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.4%
	2000	26.0%
Minority children	1996	1.4%
	2000	2.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	17.5%
	1997	16.5%
Children in single parent families	1990	13.4%
	2000	16.7%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$16,065
	1999	\$18,562
Adult unemployment	1996	3.0%
	2000	2.9%
High school graduation	1996	92.5%
	2000	96.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	41.7%
	2000	72.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	.6
	2000	13
Licensed child care capacity	1997	110
	2001	180
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	2.8%
	2000	0.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	17.8%
	2000	13.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

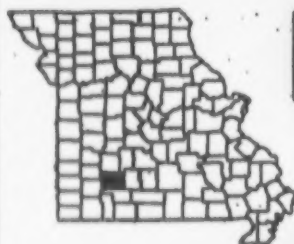
Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	15.8%
	2000	21.6%
Public clinic immunization	1996	83.2%
	2000	79.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	2000	8.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	23
	2000	41
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	65.3
	1999	59.0

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund



Greene County

► County Seat - Springfield

► Composite County Rank

52

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better



Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse



Free/reduced lunch
enrollees
Mothers without h.s.
diploma
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement
entries
Births to teens

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	9,395	11,361	28.0%	32.6%	X	36.5%	26
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	481	548	15.6%	17.7%	X	19.3%	28
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	1,054	1,080	7.1%	6.9%	✓	7.7%	52
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	114	108	7.7	6.9	✓	7.5	64
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	62	46	32.0	22.6	✓	26.5	38
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	910	2,387	17.7	44.6	X	42.0	59
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	212	326	4.1	6.1	X	5.3	71
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	711	602	7.2%	5.9%	✓	5.0%	102
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	366	448	39.1	46.9	X	48.6	45
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	48	33	53.5	35.7	✓	58.6	20

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Children for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	51,300
	2000	53,501
Children as percent of total population	1996	21.4%
	2000	22.3%
Minority children	1996	2.2%
	2000	9.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	174
	2000	175

ECONOMIC

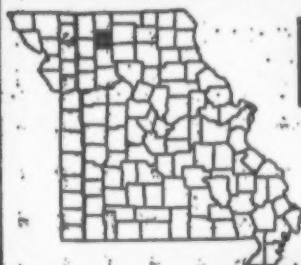
Children in poverty	1995	17.7%
	1997	18.5%
Children in single parent families	1990	17.4%
	2000	23.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$23,215
	1999	\$25,849
Adult unemployment	1996	3.3%
	2000	2.4%
High school graduation	1996	73.6%
	2000	76.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	38.6%
	2000	64.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	667
	2000	1,715
Licensed child care capacity	1997	5,723
	2001	6,041
Accredited child care facilities	1998	8
	2000	10
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	6.9%
	2000	4.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	25.2%
	2000	21.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+ Medicaid	1996	21.1%
	2000	26.4%
Public clinic immunization	1996	90.3%
	2000	88.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	1,214
	2000	1,737
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	93.6
	1999	100.4



Grundy County

► County Seat - Trenton

► Composite County Rank

79

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement
entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch
enrollees
Mothers without h.s.
diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	663	767	39.6%	45.6%	✗	36.5%	83
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	25	28	18.9%	23.1%	✗	19.3%	64
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	20	55	3.3%	8.5%	✗	7.7%	99
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	2	9.9	3.1	✓	7.5	9
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	4	41.9	42.5	✗	26.5	91
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	56	131	22.8	54.0	✗	42.0	82
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	19	15	7.7	6.2	✓	5.3	72
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	26	38	5.4%	8.0%	✗	5.0%	111
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	28	20	75.3	54.6	✓	48.6	66
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	1	106.6	25.8	✓	58.6	10

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

92

Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	2,452
	2000	2,424
Children as percent of total population	1996	23.5%
	2000	23.2%
Minority children	1996	2.5%
	2000	3.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	17

► ECONOMIC

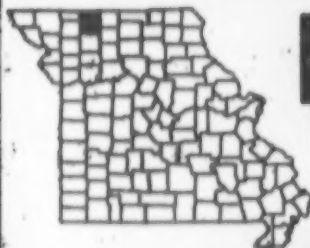
Children in poverty	1995	23.4%
	1997	20.9%
Children in single parent families	1990	16.4%
	2000	22.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$18,665
	1999	\$20,208
Adult unemployment	1996	3.5%
	2000	3.1%
High school graduation	1996	76.3%
	2000	73.9%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	38.2%
	2000	66.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	46
	2000	86
Licensed child care capacity	1997	127
	2001	217
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	8.1%
	2000	2.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	29.2%
	2000	25.0%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	25.1%
	2000	36.6%
Public clinic immunization	1996	82.2%
	2000	81.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9.0%
	2000	11.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	.87
	2000	109
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	85.8
	1999	89.8



Harrison County

► County Seat - Bethany

► Composite County Rank

55

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	741	644	49.2%	44.2%	✓	36.5%	73
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	21	19	20.0%	17.0%	✓	19.3%	23
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	22	37	4.9%	7.0%	✗	7.7%	61
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	1	9.0	1.9	✓	7.5	6
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	4	26.0	51.0	✗	26.5	101
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	27	83	13.2	39.5	✗	42.0	45
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	31	14	15.2	6.7	✓	5.3	80
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	16	22	3.3%	4.9%	✗	5.0%	86
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	14	20	51.5	69.0	✗	48.6	96
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	1	75.2	34.5	✓	58.6	14

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	2,038
	2000	2,103
Children as percent of total population	1996	23.0%
	2000	23.8%
Minority children	1996	2.2%
	2000	3.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

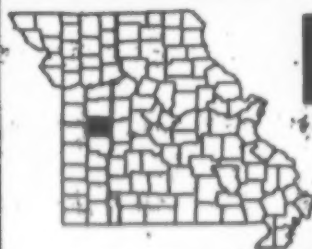
Children in poverty	1995	25.1%
	1997	23.0%
Children in single parent families	1990	12.0%
	2000	19.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$14,668
	1999	\$17,207
Adult unemployment	1996	4.5%
	2000	2.9%
High school graduation	1996	88.0%
	2000	84.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	41.8%
	2000	67.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	28
	2000	57
Licensed child care capacity	1997	100
	2001	80
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.0%
	2000	2.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	28.5%
	2000	21.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	25.6%
	2000	36.0%
Public clinic immunization	1996	87.6%
	2000	92.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	2000	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	45
	2000	46
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	95.2
	1999	50.9



Henry County

► County Seat - Clinton

► Composite County Rank

43

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better



Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse



Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rank	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,172	1,203	35.6%	37.2%	X	36.5%	43
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	53	64	21.7%	20.7%	✓	19.3%	46
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	70	75	6.2%	5.7%	✓	7.7%	7
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	9	8	8.0	6.1	✓	7.5	49
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	10	5	51.3	25.0	✓	26.5	46
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	148	345	29.0	66.1	X	42.0	108
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	22	16	4.3	3.1	✓	5.3	28
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	34	38	3.2%	3.8%	X	5.0%	57
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	38	47	56.1	66.6	X	48.6	91
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	2	114.6	27.6	✓	58.6	11

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

94

Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	5,109
	2000	5,220
Children as percent of total population	1996	23.2%
	2000	23.7%
Minority children	1996	3.6%
	2000	4.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	4
	2000	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	21.4%
	1997	21.3%
Children in single parent families	1990	18.3%
	2000	24.7%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$18,146
	1999	\$20,162
Adult unemployment	1996	6.1%
	2000	3.6%
High school graduation	1996	82.5%
	2000	83.6%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	39.3%
	2000	68.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	75
	2000	168
Licensed child care capacity	1997	350
	2001	534
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	8.2%
	2000	5.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	32.9%
	2000	30.0%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	26.8%
	2000	35.2%
Public clinic immunization	1996	90.2%
	2000	90.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6.0%
	2000	4.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	129
	2000	92
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	17.1
	1999	58.8



Hickory County

► County Seat - Hermitage

► Composite County Rank

71

Outcome Measures

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate			State	
	Base Year	Comparison Year	Base Year	Comparison Year		Rank	Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	956	1,056	52.4%	56.8%	X	36.5%	103
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	18	16	22.8%	21.9%	✓	19.3%	59
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	22	26	5.9%	7.2%	X	7.7%	72
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	4	5.3	11.0	X	7.5	102
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	1	51.0	15.3	✓	25.5	21
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	23	52	14.0	29.2	X	42.0	10
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	6	11	3.6	6.2	X	5.3	72
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	22	12	4.3%	2.2%	✓	5.0%	18
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	17	11	77.3	46.6	✓	48.6	42
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	3	277.1	119.8	✓	58.6	99

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

3

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

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DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	1,844
	2000	1,782
Children as percent of total population	1996	18.4%
	2000	18.9%
Minority children	1996	2.2%
	2000	3.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	42.6%
	1997	32.1%
Children in single parent families	1990	14.2%
	2000	21.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$14,763
	1999	\$15,931
Adult unemployment	1996	7.1%
	2000	7.8%
High school graduation	1996	90.0%
	2000	92.2%

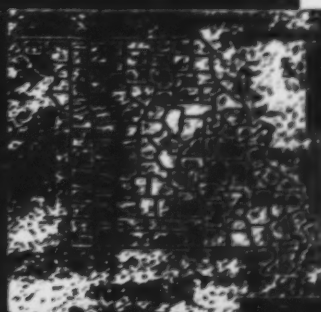
FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	42.1%
	2000	58.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	22
	2000	37
Licensed child care capacity	1997	60
	2001	60
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	14.4%
	2000	4.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	43.1%
	2000	36.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	46.5%
	2000	53.8%
Public clinic immunization	1996	98.6%
	2000	93.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	7.0%
	2000	2.9%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	56
	2000	48
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	9.8
	1999	34.4

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Holt County

► County Seat - Oregon

► Composite County Rank

56

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect

Outcome Measures	1995 Year	Current Year	1995 Rate	Current Year	1995 Trend	State Rank	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/2000	398	392	42.1%	44.0%	✗	36.5%	71
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/2000	7	11	14.3%	25.6%	✗	19.3%	78
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	11	18	3.9%	7.7%	✗	7.7%	86
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	4	7.2	17.1	✗	7.5	115
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	0	17.7	0.0	✓	26.5	1
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	4	56	2.9	44.0	✗	42.0	58
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	11	3	8.0	2.4	✓	5.3	21
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	5	2	1.6%	0.7%	✓	5.0%	1
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	8	5	47.1	30.7	✓	48.6	14
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	2	262.3	104.7	✓	58.6	92

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	1,321
	2000	1,272
Children as percent of total population	1995	25.8%
	2000	23.8%
Minority children	1995	1.0%
	2000	1.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1995	0
	2000	0

► ECONOMIC

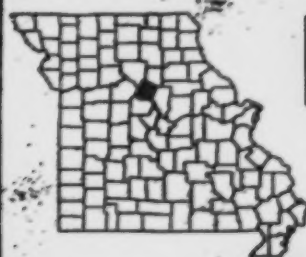
Children in poverty	1995	19.6%
	1997	18.9%
Children in single parent families	1990	10.3%
	2000	17.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$17,399
	1999	\$19,739
Adult unemployment	1995	4.8%
	2000	3.1%
High school graduation	1995	94.5%
	2000	93.1%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	44.8%
	2000	66.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	.7
	2000	17
Licensed child care capacity	1997	123
	2001	100
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	5.1%
	2000	1.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	23.1%
	2000	13.8%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	21.2%
	2000	27.4%
Public clinic immunization	1995	97.7%
	2000	83.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	2000	9.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	29
	2000	33
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	81.5
	1999	68.9



Howard County

► County Seat - Fayette

► Composite County Rank

21

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for
the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement
entries
Teen violent deaths

Changed for
the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch
enrollees
Mothers without h.s.
diploma
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Outcome Measures

	Rank Year	Number Current Year	Rate Current Year	Rate Target Year	Target Year	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	607	581	37.8%	37.8%	✗	36.5%	45
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	15	24	18.5%	18.9%	✗	19.3%	35
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	47	40	7.8%	7.3%	✓	7.7%	77
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	3	1.7	5.5	✗	7.5	40
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	0	21.3	0.0	✓	26.5	1
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	33	66	13.6	26.9	✗	42.0	6
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	18	7	7.4	2.9	✓	5.3	25
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	23	24	4.6%	4.7%	✗	5.0%	81
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	10	12	22.8	24.5	✗	48.6	8
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	0	95.6	0.0	✓	58.6	1

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	2,429
	2000	2,451
Children as percent of total population	1996	23.8%
	2000	24.0%
Minority children	1996	9.3%
	2000	10.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

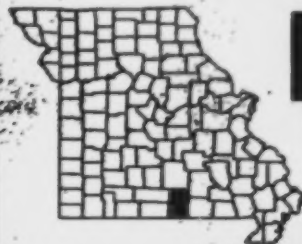
Children in poverty	1995	18.1%
	1997	18.7%
Children in single parent families	1990	15.6%
	2000	21.4%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$18,298
	1999	\$19,035
Adult unemployment	1996	3.2%
	2000	3.4%
High school graduation	1996	79.8%
	2000	85.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	42.0%
	2000	61.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	18
	2000	68
Licensed child care capacity	1997	217
	2001	160
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.0%
	2000	3.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	22.5%
	2000	18.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	21.8%
	2000	30.0%
Public clinic immunization	1996	80.4%
	2000	93.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9.0%
	2000	8.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	35
	2000	13
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	56.3
	1999	106.9



Howell County

► County Seat - West Plains

► Composite County Rank

53

Outcome Measures

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	3,466	3,421	50.0%	48.5%	✓	36.5%	92
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	103	97	21.5%	21.5%	NC	19.3%	54
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	168	173	7.3%	7.1%	✓	7.7%	65
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	23	13	10.0	5.3	✓	7.5	35
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	12	12	35.5	33.2	✓	26.5	67
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	78	691	8.5	71.4	X	42.0	113
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	105	63	11.5	6.5	✓	5.3	78
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	81	62	4.2%	3.0%	✓	5.0%	33
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	99	69	78.9	50.2	✓	48.6	51
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	12	12	100.1	89.8	✓	58.6	80

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change NC

Mothers without h.s. diploma

Changed for the Worse X

Child abuse and neglect

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	9,151
	2000	9,676
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.6%
	2000	26.0%
Minority children	1996	3.4%
	2000	4.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	12
	2000	50

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	30.4%
	1997	28.6%
Children in single parent families	1990	17.5%
	2000	21.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$16,815
	1999	\$18,937
Adult unemployment	1996	6.6%
	2000	3.9%
High school graduation	1996	74.4%
	2000	85.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	37.8%
	2000	61.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	191
	2000	342
Licensed child care capacity	1997	613
	2001	852
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	10.9%
	2000	5.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	38.1%
	2000	32.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	32.5%
	2000	41.8%
Public clinic immunization	1996	74.0%
	2000	82.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	2000	1.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	215
	2000	319
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	54.1
	1999	41.7

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund



Iron County

► County Seat - Ironton

► Composite County Rank

80

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Better ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rank	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,275	1,224	50.6%	52.8%	✗	36.5%	98
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	53	37	35.3%	31.4%	✓	19.3%	99
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	64	43	9.4%	6.5%	✓	7.7%	39
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	3	5.9	4.5	✓	7.5	24
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	3	46.7	29.3	✓	26.5	59
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	29	134	10.6	50.1	✗	42.0	72
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	10	23	3.6	8.6	✗	5.3	93
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	81	16	10.6%	2.4%	✓	5.0%	23
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	30	23	75.0	59.6	✓	48.6	70
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	6	98.4	147.6	✗	58.6	108

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	2,743
	2000	2,673
Children as percent of total population	1996	23.6%
	2000	25.0%
Minority children	1996	2.7%
	2000	4.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	29.4%
	1997	30.2%
Children in single parent families	1990	11.3%
	2000	26.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$24,151
	1999	\$25,029
Adult unemployment	1996	8.5%
	2000	6.9%
High school graduation	1996	67.5%
	2000	79.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	35.4%
	2000	61.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	20
	2000	60
Licensed child care capacity	1997	20
	2001	159
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	14.1%
	2000	7.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	45.0%
	2000	36.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MCW/Medicaid	1996	92.5%
	2000	44.8%
Public clinic immunization	1996	88.2%
	2000	92.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	18.0%
	2000	11.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	29
	2000	105
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	58.0
	1999	37.7

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Jackson County

► County Seat - Independence

► Composite County Rank 92

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Birth to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	40,049	42,345	40.4%	41.6%	✗	36.5%	62
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	2,045	2,180	21.4%	21.6%	✗	19.3%	55
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	4,152	4,202	8.4%	8.5%	✗	7.7%	99
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	468	405	9.9	8.2	✓	7.5	79
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	214	176	33.3	26.9	✓	26.5	52
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	3,129	8,566	18.8	50.8	✗	42.0	75
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	873	1,046	5.3	6.2	✗	5.3	72
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	2,257	1,863	8.5%	6.6%	✓	5.0%	105
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	1,535	1,420	71.4	64.6	✓	48.6	84
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	223	167	104.2	75.4	✓	58.6	67

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 100 Children's Trust Fund

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► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	166,061
	2000	168,766
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.4%
	2000	25.8%
Minority children	1996	36.1%
	2000	38.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	1,829
	2000	2,665

► ECONOMIC

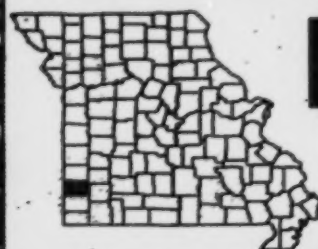
Children in poverty	1995	20.9%
	1997	18.4%
Children in single parent families	1990	25.4%
	2000	31.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$29,623
	1999	\$33,516
Adult unemployment	1996	4.5%
	2000	3.7%
High school graduation	1996	89.8%
	2000	75.5%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	35.4%
	2000	58.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	4,020
	2000	7,343
Licensed child care capacity	1997	16,528
	2001	16,794
Accredited child care facilities	1999	42
	2000	50
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	15.9%
	2000	9.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	33.1%
	2000	24.7%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	30.2%
	2000	34.6%
Public clinic immunization	1996	87.3%
	2000	78.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	18.0%
	2000	5.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	2,940
	2000	1,791
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	62.3
	1999	52.9



Jasper County

► County Seat - Carthage

► Composite County Rank

106

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rank	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	5,913	7,060	35.5%	38.9%	✗	36.5%	50
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	363	471	24.7%	27.3%	✗	19.3%	88
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	507	526	7.2%	6.6%	✓	7.7%	45
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	60	50	8.5	6.3	✓	7.5	51
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	28	22	29.4	21.5	✓	26.5	34
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	1,546	1,758	64.4	65.2	✗	42.0	106
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	187	252	7.3	9.3	✗	5.3	97
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	451	354	9.2%	7.2%	✓	5.0%	108
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	259	282	70.1	71.5	✗	48.6	101
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	20	22	56.2	57.1	✗	58.6	45

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	25,549
	2000	26,952
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.4%
	2000	25.7%
Minority children	1996	7.8%
	2000	9.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	249
	2000	160

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	21.5%
	1997	20.5%
Children in single parent families	1990	17.7%
	2000	24.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$22,025
	1999	\$23,758
Adult unemployment	1996	4.0%
	2000	3.2%
High school graduation	1996	64.0%
	2000	75.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	40.1%
	2000	63.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	468
	2000	721
Licensed child care capacity	1997	2,417
	2001	2,244
Accredited child care facilities	1996	1
	2000	2
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	8.9%
	2000	4.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	31.9%
	2000	28.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	26.2%
	2000	36.1%
Public clinic immunization	1996	91.9%
	2000	86.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9.0%
	2000	6.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	711
	2000	906
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	0.0
	1999	50.4



Jefferson County

► County Seat - Hillsboro

► Composite County Rank

25

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better



Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse



Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number Baseline Year	Number Current Year	Rate Baseline Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rank	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	7,189	7,959	21.4%	23.1%	X	36.5%	5
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	508	488	18.7%	17.7%	✓	19.3%	28
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	834	920	6.5%	6.7%	X	7.7%	48
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	81	69	6.3	5.0	✓	7.5	30
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	70	47	33.9	22.2	✓	26.5	37
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	2,194	2,060	40.8	37.3	✓	42.0	38
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	195	318	3.6	5.8	X	5.3	65
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	574	513	6.0%	5.2%	✓	5.0%	93
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	330	279	48.1	38.0	✓	48.6	23
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	46	51	68.9	69.5	X	58.6	63

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	53,716
	2000	55,270
Children as percent of total population	1996	27.1%
	2000	27.5%
Minority children	1996	2.4%
	2000	3.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	28
	2000	61

ECONOMIC

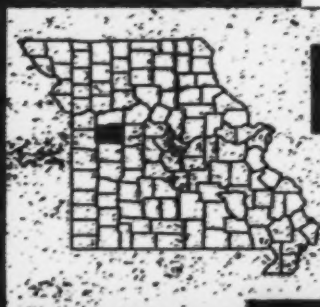
Children in poverty	1995	8.7%
	1997	11.0%
Children in single parent families	1990	13.6%
	2000	20.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$20,703
	1999	\$23,117
Adult unemployment	1996	4.3%
	2000	3.3%
High school graduation	1995	73.5%
	2000	78.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	35.8%
	2000	64.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	351
	2000	823
Licensed child care capacity	1997	3,794
	2001	4,148
Accredited child care facilities	1999	15
	2000	12
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.4%
	2000	2.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	17.2%
	2000	12.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	14.7%
	2000	18.9%
Public clinic immunization	1996	88.2%
	2000	90.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	2000	4.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	603
	2000	481
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	51.1
	1998	80.8



Johnson County

► County Seat - Warrensburg

► Composite County Rank

13

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate			State Rank	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	2,327	2,430	34.3%	34.8%	✗	36.5%	32
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	84	115	13.2%	15.7%	✗	19.3%	20
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	195	211	5.8%	6.3%	✗	7.7%	28
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	24	12	7.2	3.6	✓	7.5	14
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	10	16	23.2	35.0	✗	26.5	76
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	90	436	7.8	36.0	✗	42.0	35
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	49	53	4.3	4.4	✗	5.3	49
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	118	85	5.5%	3.6%	✓	5.0%	51
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	73	91	29.5	36.4	✗	48.6	21
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	7	7	28.6	28.3	✓	58.6	12

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

103

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	11,482
	2000	12,124
Children as percent of total population	1996	23.8%
	2000	25.1%
Minority children	1996	11.1%
	2000	12.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	90
	2000	90

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	13.6%
	1997	15.1%
Children in single parent families	1990	11.7%
	2000	18.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$21,360
	1999	\$23,589
Adult unemployment	1996	2.7%
	2000	2.9%
High school graduation	1996	82.2%
	2000	85.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	42.9%
	2000	70.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	206
	2000	298
Licensed child care capacity	1997	862
	2001	922
Accredited child care facilities	1999	5
	2000	5
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	6.0%
	2000	2.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	21.1%
	2000	15.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	18.1%
	2000	22.5%
Public clinic immunization	1996	81.2%
	2000	76.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	17.0%
	2000	4.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	222
	2000	104
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	51.3
	1999	45.7

210



Knox County

► County Seat - Edina

► Composite County Rank

51

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate				
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year	Target	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	301	313	44.8%	48.7%	✗	36.5%	93
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	15	13	31.9%	27.7%	✓	19.3%	91
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	14	16	5.8%	6.0%	✗	7.7%	15
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	1	8.3	3.7	✓	7.5	16
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	2	24.3	48.2	✗	26.5	98
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	17	52	15.8	47.8	✗	42.0	68
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	5	15	4.6	13.8	✗	5.3	113
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	7	3	3.6%	1.5%	✓	5.0%	6
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	6	2	41.7	13.9	✓	48.6	3
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	2	398.4	132.4	✓	58.6	104

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	1,079
	2000	1,067
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.7%
	2000	24.9%
Minority children	1996	1.5%
	2000	2.3%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	25.6%
	1997	26.7%
Children in single parent families	1990	12.8%
	2000	16.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$14,066
	1999	\$18,172
Adult unemployment	1996	3.2%
	2000	3.3%
High school graduation	1996	100.0%
	2000	86.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

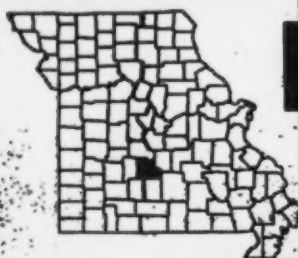
Parents paying child support in state system	1996	46.9%
	2000	74.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	24
	2000	28
Licensed child care capacity	1997	110
	2001	142
Accredited child care facilities	1998	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	4.0%
	2000	1.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	20.7%
	2000	15.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	20.7%
	2000	32.2%
Public clinic immunization	1996	87.0%
	2000	91.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	15.0%
	2000	8.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	46
	2000	44
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	273.1
	1999	130.2

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 104 Children's Trust Fund



Laclede County

► County Seat - Lebanon

► Composite County Rank

77

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,926	2,199	37.3%	39.9%	✗	36.5%	54
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	112	127	25.4%	28.7%	✗	19.3%	95
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	127	150	6.3%	6.9%	✗	7.7%	52
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	13	10	6.4	4.6	✓	7.5	26
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	15	6	49.4	18.4	✓	26.5	27
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	191	436	23.4	50.3	✗	42.0	73
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	31	20	3.8	2.3	✓	5.3	18
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	63	105	4.2%	6.8%	✗	5.0%	106
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	80	90	73.5	75.3	✗	48.6	104
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	7	78.3	59.9	✓	58.6	52

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	8,161
	2000	8,675
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.1%
	2000	26.7%
Minority children	1996	2.8%
	2000	3.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	4
	2000	1

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	21.1%
	1997	21.7%
Children in single parent families	1990	14.0%
	2000	20.7%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$19,258
	1999	\$21,395
Adult unemployment	1996	6.5%
	2000	4.1%
High school graduation	1996	73.9%
	2000	68.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	40.5%
	2000	64.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	81
	2000	151
Licensed child care capacity	1997	374
	2001	310
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	7.7%
	2000	5.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	29.4%
	2000	26.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	25.8%
	2000	34.5%
Public clinic immunization	1996	66.3%
	2000	88.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	162
	2000	223
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	69.7
	1999	63.8



Lafayette County

► County Seat - Lexington

► Composite County Rank

14

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for
the Better



Free/reduced lunch
enrollees
Mothers without h.s.
diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement
entries
Births to teens

Changed for
the Worse



Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate				
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year	Trend	State Rank	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,721	1,597	30.5%	27.7%	✓	36.5%	14
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	60	58	17.6%	15.2%	✓	19.3%	18
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	133	123	6.6%	6.5%	✓	7.7%	39
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	19	8	9.4	4.2	✓	7.5	22
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	11	6	33.5	18.2	✓	26.5	26
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	148	265	17.4	30.7	X	42.0	19
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	42	33	4.9	3.8	✓	5.3	41
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	64	82	3.6%	4.7%	X	5.0%	81
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	45	46	41.6	39.6	✓	48.6	28
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	11	70.7	91.3	X	58.6	81

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	8,489
	2000	8,636
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.8%
	2000	26.2%
Minority children	1996	5.1%
	2000	5.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	31
	2000	72

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	15.0%
	1997	14.9%
Children in single parent families	1990	14.0%
	2000	20.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$17,089
	1999	\$19,256
Adult unemployment	1996	4.2%
	2000	3.5%
High school graduation	1996	79.2%
	2000	83.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	45.8%
	2000	72.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	92
	2000	153
Licensed child care capacity	1997	466
	2001	359
Accredited child care facilities	1999	2
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.9%
	2000	2.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	21.8%
	2000	18.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	20.3%
	2000	23.7%
Public clinic immunization	1996	82.8%
	2000	82.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	138
	2000	86
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	60.7
	1999	55.3

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 100% Children's Trust Fund

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Lawrence County

► County Seat - Mount Vernon

► Composite County Rank

78

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch
enrollees
Mothers without h.s.
diploma
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement
entries
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	2,274	2,631	39.2%	45.7%	✗	36.5%	84
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	143	155	29.7%	32.0%	✗	19.3%	101
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	175	169	7.9%	7.0%	✓	7.7%	61
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	18	17	8.1	7.0	✓	7.5	65
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	13	15.0	36.0	✗	26.5	81
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	98	532	10.9	55.5	✗	42.0	85
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	30	39	3.3	4.1	✗	5.3	45
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	120	59	7.1%	3.6%	✓	5.0%	51
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	93	86	78.8	67.7	✓	48.6	94
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	11	34.9	88.6	✗	58.6	79

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 107 Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	9,027
	2000	9,578
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.6%
	2000	27.2%
Minority children	1996	4.8%
	2000	6.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	30
	2000	188

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	20.6%
	1997	20.2%
Children in single parent families	1999	15.0%
	2000	19.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$18,109
	1999	\$20,270
Adult unemployment	1996	5.4%
	2000	3.4%
High school graduation	1996	78.8%
	2000	87.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1998	41.6%
	2000	67.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	56
	2000	189
Licensed child care capacity	1997	337
	2001	451
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	6.6%
	2000	3.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	25.5%
	2000	23.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	21.8%
	2000	31.8%
Public clinic immunization	1998	92.5%
	2000	86.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	1.0%
	2000	6.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	222
	2000	287
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	63.3
	1999	66.5



Lewis County

► County Seat - Monticello

► Composite County Rank

32

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Child deaths
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Outcome Measures

	Numbers		Rate				
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year	Health	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	562	598	32.3%	36.1%	✗	36.5%	39
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	24	29	20.3%	24.4%	✗	19.3%	71
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	33	38	5.7%	5.9%	✗	7.7%	10
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	2	1.7	3.1	✗	7.5	9
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	1	10.3	9.9	✓	26.5	12
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	31	120	12.2	45.7	✗	42.0	62
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	12	22	4.7	8.4	✗	5.3	92
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	18	12	3.6%	2.3%	✓	5.0%	22
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	13	18	27.1	41.7	✗	48.6	32
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	2	83.2	44.7	✓	58.6	29

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	2,544
	2000	2,627
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.2%
	2000	25.0%
Minority children	1996	5.3%
	2000	6.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	2
	2000	2

ECONOMIC

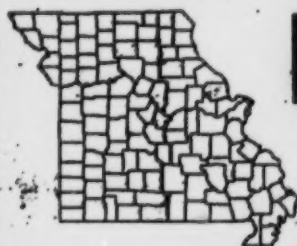
Children in poverty	1995	17.6%
	1997	18.5%
Children in single parent families	1990	15.2%
	2000	21.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1998	\$17,432
	1999	\$19,172
Adult unemployment	1996	3.9%
	2000	3.0%
High school graduation	1996	82.5%
	2000	92.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	45.2%
	2000	70.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1998	34
	2000	57
Licensed child care capacity	1997	183
	2001	168
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	8.5%
	2000	3.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	24.2%
	2000	19.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	21.4%
	2000	25.5%
Public clinic immunization	1996	96.4%
	2000	87.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	2000	12.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	62
	2000	60
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	156.5
	1999	157.2



Lincoln County

► County Seat - Troy

► Composite County Rank

30

Outcome Measures	Base Year	Current Year	Base Rate	Current Rate	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,531	1,928	24.6%	27.4%	X	36.5%	13
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	111	117	23.0%	21.7%	✓	19.3%	57
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	150	187	6.5%	7.3%	X	7.7%	77
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	23	17	9.9	6.7	✓	7.5	59
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	16	15	41.6	34.2	✓	26.5	72
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	163	403	15.4	34.5	X	42.0	28
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	75	26	7.1	2.2	✓	5.3	17
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	123	97	7.3%	4.9%	✓	5.0%	86
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	59	69	46.3	46.6	X	48.6	42
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	15	11	131.3	77.7	✓	58.6	69

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	10,584
	2000	11,891
Children as percent of total population	1996	27.1%
	2000	30.0%
Minority children	1996	4.2%
	2000	5.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	3
	2000	9

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	11.6%
	1997	14.1%
Children in single parent families	1990	12.6%
	2000	21.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$19,209
	1999	\$22,489
Adult unemployment	1996	4.6%
	2000	3.5%
High school graduation	1996	71.8%
	2000	77.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

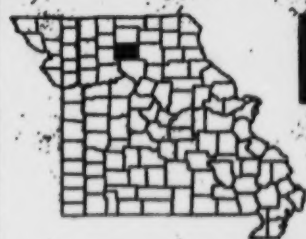
Parents paying child support in state system	1996	37.4%
	2000	65.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	24
	2000	212
Licensed child care capacity	1997	305
	2001	472
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.5%
	2000	3.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	21.0%
	2000	19.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	15.8%
	2000	24.1%
Public clinic immunization	1996	86.2%
	2000	88.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	5.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	186
	2000	212
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	78.3
	1999	126.6

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 109 Children's Trust Fund



Linn County

► County Seat - Linneus

► Composite County Rank

35

Outcome Measures	Year	Current Year	Rate	Current Year	Final	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	951	950	33.2%	34.5%	X	36.5%	31
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	40	40	20.9%	23.4%	X	19.3%	65
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	58	57	6.6%	6.4%	✓	7.7%	33
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	7	6	7.9	6.8	✓	7.5	62
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	8	29.9	60.8	X	26.5	106
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	49	192	14.1	55.0	X	42.0	83
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	24	10	6.9	2.9	✓	5.3	25
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	32	30	3.6%	3.2%	✓	5.0%	39
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	27	26	56.4	49.4	✓	48.6	49
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	4	177.1	78.7	✓	58.6	71

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓
 Low birthweight infants
 Infant mortality
 Out-of-home placement entries
 High school dropouts
 Births to teens
 Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X
 Free/reduced lunch enrollees
 Mothers without h.s. diploma
 Child deaths
 Child abuse and neglect

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 110 Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	3,475
	2000	3,489
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.3%
	2000	25.4%
Minority children	1996	2.1%
	2000	2.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	15.8%
	1997	19.1%
Children in single parent families	1990	16.3%
	2000	22.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$18,894
	1999	\$21,161
Adult unemployment	1996	8.4%
	2000	7.2%
High school graduation	1996	84.7%
	2000	88.6%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	44.0%
	2000	72.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	25
	2000	61
Licensed child care capacity	1997	170
	2001	250
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.2%
	2000	3.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	24.3%
	2000	21.6%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	22.7%
	2000	31.4%
Public clinic immunization	1996	86.8%
	2000	93.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	12.0%
	2000	8.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	94
	2000	91
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	43.9
	1999	76.3



Livingston County

► County Seat - Chillicothe

► Composite County Rank

36

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	729	785	30.5%	33.2%	X	36.5%	28
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	25	29	15.8%	19.9%	X	19.3%	42
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	56	57	5.8%	6.9%	X	7.7%	52
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	0	9	0.0	10.8	X	7.5	99
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	3	28.0	21.9	✓	26.5	36
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	58	106	16.1	29.8	X	42.0	17
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	17	9	4.7	2.5	✓	5.3	23
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	32	16	4.2%	2.1%	✓	5.0%	15
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	22	28	43.4	50.8	X	48.6	54
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	4	41.5	76.0	X	58.6	68

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	3,694
	2000	3,553
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.8%
	2000	24.4%
Minority children	1996	2.7%
	2000	3.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	4
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	20.5%
	1997	17.8%
Children in single parent families	1990	15.5%
	2000	21.7%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$14,968
	1999	\$21,209
Adult unemployment	1996	3.8%
	2000	2.4%
High school graduation	1996	82.6%
	2000	91.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	43.0%
	2000	70.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	.84
	2000	136
Licensed child care capacity	1997	220
	2001	280
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	2
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	6.1%
	2000	2.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	25.8%
	2000	21.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

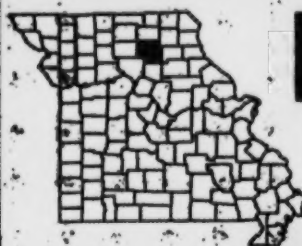
Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	26.4%
	2000	29.4%
Public clinic immunization	1996	92.8%
	2000	92.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	2000	5.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	.98
	2000	104
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	61.0
	1999	79.0

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children Children's Trust Fund

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Macon County

► County Seat - Macon

► Composite County Rank

72

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rank	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	963	928	37.0%	37.8%	✗	36.5%	45
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	51	38	26.7%	19.7%	✓	19.3%	40
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	66	75	7.2%	7.9%	✗	7.7%	90
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	15	8	16.4	8.4	✓	7.5	82
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	4	34.0	27.2	✓	26.5	53
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	20	128	5.3	33.5	✗	42.0	27
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	33	56	8.7	14.7	✗	5.3	115
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	33	27	3.9%	3.4%	✓	5.0%	45
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	26	20	47.5	35.2	✓	48.6	18
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	2	111.5	35.9	✓	58.6	21

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	3,808
	2000	3,820
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.2%
	2000	24.2%
Minority children	1996	4.6%
	2000	5.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	14.7%
	1997	16.9%
Children in single parent families	1990	13.1%
	2000	21.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$16,732
	1999	\$18,999
Adult unemployment	1996	5.7%
	2000	5.2%
High school graduation	1996	89.5%
	2000	83.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	43.5%
	2000	64.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	25
	2000	90
Licensed child care capacity	1997	218
	2001	332
Accredited child care facilities	1999	2
	2000	2
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.1%
	2000	2.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	21.3%
	2000	20.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	18.5%
	2000	27.7%
Public clinic immunization	1996	91.8%
	2000	86.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	10.0%
	2000	4.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	120
	2000	92
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	107.6
	1999	106.9



Madison County

► County Seat - Fredericktown

► Composite County Rank **83**

COUNTY TRENDS

- Changed for the Better** ✓
 - High school dropouts
 - Births to teens
 - Teen violent deaths
- No Change** NC
 - Mothers without h.s. diploma
- Changed for the Worse** X
 - Free/reduced lunch enrollees
 - Low birthweight infants
 - Infant mortality
 - Child deaths
 - Child abuse and neglect
 - Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	917	927	43.3%	45.3%	X	36.5%	79
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	34	37	27.6%	27.6%	NC	19.3%	89
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	36	49	5.4%	7.1%	X	7.7%	65
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	6	6.0	8.7	X	7.5	84
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	5	26.8	45.0	X	26.5	95
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	48	140	16.6	48.2	X	42.0	71
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	4	11	1.4	3.8	X	5.3	41
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	58	30	9.0%	5.0%	✓	5.0%	91
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	25	25	65.6	63.3	✓	48.6	79
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	2	50.3	48.0	✓	58.6	37

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	2,888
	2000	2,904
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.5%
	2000	24.6%
Minority children	1996	1.2%
	2000	1.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	28.5%
	1997	25.1%
Children in single parent families	1990	20.2%
	2000	22.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$15,863
	1999	\$17,366
Adult unemployment	1996	9.6%
	2000	6.6%
High school graduation	1996	88.3%
	2000	78.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	37.3%
	2000	65.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	55
	2000	145
Licensed child care capacity	1997	190
	2001	340
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	10.6%
	2000	4.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	36.9%
	2000	29.3%

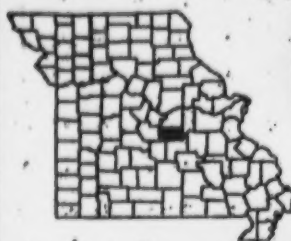
HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	29.5%
	2000	36.5%
Public clinic immunization	1996	83.5%
	2000	86.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	5.0%
	2000	10.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	20
	2000	81
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	107.3
	1999	124.5

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 113 Children's Trust Fund

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Maries County

► County Seat - Vienna

► Composite County Rank

76

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate				
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	582	579	38.2%	40.1%	✗	36.5%	56
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	18	21	16.7%	21.0%	✗	19.3%	51
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	21	35	4.7%	6.9%	✗	7.7%	52
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	4	6.7	7.9	✗	7.5	73
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	5	12.1	56.8	✗	26.5	104
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	77	83	34.6	35.8	✗	42.0	34
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	12	17	5.4	7.3	✗	5.3	86
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	27	20	6.1%	4.6%	✓	5.0%	78
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	15	19	52.1	65.5	✗	48.6	88
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	7	3	234.3	98.3	✓	58.6	88

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	2,228
	2000	2,318
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.0%
	2000	26.0%
Minority children	1996	2.7%
	2000	3.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	18.2%
	1997	20.1%
Children in single parent families	1990	12.2%
	2000	19.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$17,899
	1999	\$18,999
Adult unemployment	1996	4.7%
	2000	3.5%
High school graduation	1996	83.1%
	2000	82.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	38.1%
	2000	62.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	10
	2000	29
Licensed child care capacity	1997	189
	2001	147
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	7.2%
	2000	3.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	23.8%
	2000	19.8%

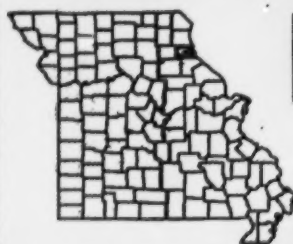
HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+ Medicaid	1996	22.0%
	2000	27.2%
Public clinic immunization	1996	97.1%
	2000	95.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	82
	2000	49
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	21.9
	1999	11.9

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund



Marion County

► County Seat - Palmyra

► Composite County Rank

45

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Local	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,802	1,844	35.1%	36.2%	✗	36.5%	40
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	84	72	21.9%	17.0%	✓	19.3%	23
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	129	152	6.5%	7.5%	✗	7.7%	84
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	20	18	10.1	8.9	✓	7.5	88
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	11	10	37.6	35.6	✓	26.5	79
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	156	408	21.2	56.1	✗	42.0	87
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	40	25	5.4	3.4	✓	5.3	35
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	81	74	5.6%	4.6%	✓	5.0%	78
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	62	64	57.2	53.8	✓	48.6	62
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	13	5	129.0	45.5	✓	58.6	31

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 115 Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	7,373
	2000	7,289
Children as percent of total population	1996	26.1%
	2000	25.7%
Minority children	1996	8.1%
	2000	9.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	9
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

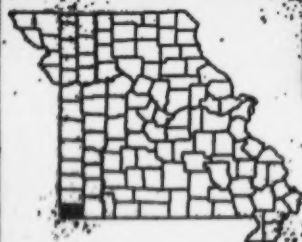
Children in poverty	1995	19.6%
	1997	18.6%
Children in single parent families	1999	15.3%
	2000	24.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$20,761
	1999	\$23,513
Adult unemployment	1996	4.6%
	2000	4.4%
High school graduation	1996	73.3%
	2000	81.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	35.5%
	2000	66.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	121
	2000	230
Licensed child care capacity	1997	727
	2001	914
Accredited child care facilities	1996	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	9.5%
	2000	5.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	30.2%
	2000	27.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	26.1%
	2000	34.5%
Public clinic immunization	1996	88.6%
	2000	78.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11.0%
	2000	7.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	40
	2000	244
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	127.4
	1999	107.9



McDonald County

► County Seat - Pineville

► Composite County Rank

112

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate				
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,519	1,720	49.9%	53.3%	✗	36.5%	99
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	118	130	37.5%	37.9%	✗	19.3%	111
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	90	122	6.7%	7.2%	✗	7.7%	72
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	19	3.7	11.2	✗	7.5	103
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	12	15	58.6	63.7	✗	26.5	109
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	101	403	17.8	64.4	✗	42.0	105
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	39	64	6.9	10.2	✗	5.3	104
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	71	52	9.1%	5.9%	✓	5.0%	102
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	73	54	106.7	70.9	✓	48.6	100
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	10	76.1	131.3	✗	58.6	103

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 116 Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1998	5,673
	2000	6,250
Children as percent of total population	1998	28.2%
	2000	28.9%
Minority children	1998	10.2%
	2000	12.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	267
	2000	263

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	25.4%
	1997	26.1%
Children in single parent families	1999	16.7%
	2000	22.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$17,286
	1999	\$19,974
Adult unemployment	1998	5.0%
	2000	4.0%
High school graduation	1996	73.0%
	2000	72.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	41.5%
	2000	61.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1998	53
	2000	109
Licensed child care capacity	1997	236
	2001	283
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	9.9%
	2000	4.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	44.2%
	2000	32.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	31.9%
	2000	41.2%
Public clinic immunization	1996	81.3%
	2000	90.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	169
	2000	137
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	47.0
	1999	40.0



Mercer County

► County Seat - Princeton

► Composite County Rank

28

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better



Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse



Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	332	293	47.0%	45.3%	✓	36.5%	79
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	7	8	16.7%	20.5%	✗	19.3%	44
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	17	14	9.2%	6.9%	✓	7.7%	52
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	0	21.6	0.0	✓	7.5	1
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	0	30.6	0.0	✓	26.5	1
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	18	24	21.1	27.8	✗	42.0	9
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	13	2	15.2	2.3	✓	5.3	18
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	7	10	3.0%	4.4%	✗	5.0%	70
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	6	8	48.4	59.7	✗	48.6	72
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	5	335.0	369.0	✗	58.6	114

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	854
	2000	864
Children as percent of total population	1996	22.7%
	2000	23.0%
Minority children	1996	0.2%
	2000	1.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	27.2%
	1997	18.6%
Children in single parent families	1999	9.4%
	2000	19.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$17,766
	1999	\$26,468
Adult unemployment	1996	3.1%
	2000	3.0%
High school graduation	1996	85.5%
	2000	90.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	43.5%
	2000	63.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	.2
	2000	13
Licensed child care capacity	1997	30
	2001	56
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	6.0%
	2000	2.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	33.2%
	2000	18.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	23.4%
	2000	27.5%
Public clinic immunization	1996	100.0%
	2000	83.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	2000	22.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	26
	2000	18
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	36.1
	1999	35.6

238



Miller County

► County Seat - Tuscumbia

► Composite County Rank

62

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch
enrollees
Mothers without h.s.
diploma
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement
entries

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,902	2,080	39.1%	42.3%	✗	36.5%	67
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	64	76	22.1%	24.4%	✗	19.3%	71
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	104	99	7.0%	6.2%	✓	7.7%	23
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	10	6	6.7	3.8	✓	7.5	17
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	13	9	56.2	38.3	✓	26.5	84
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	136	395	22.5	63.7	✗	42.0	101
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	15	23	2.5	3.7	✗	5.3	40
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	102	82	7.4%	5.5%	✓	5.0%	96
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	60	53	74.4	60.6	✓	48.6	74
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	9	7	114.8	80.2	✓	58.6	73

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	8,047
	2000	8,198
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.7%
	2000	26.3%
Minority children	1996	1.5%
	2000	2.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	3

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	23.1%
	1997	21.3%
Children in single parent families	1990	15.9%
	2000	20.7%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$18,962
	1999	\$20,682
Adult unemployment	1996	6.9%
	2000	5.1%
High school graduation	1996	77.9%
	2000	79.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	40.3%
	2000	60.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	61
	2000	114
Licensed child care capacity	1997	290
	2001	251
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	7.0%
	2000	5.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	29.9%
	2000	25.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	27.4%
	2000	38.8%
Public clinic immunization	1996	83.1%
	2000	70.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	4.0%
	2000	5.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	146
	2000	56
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	75.1
	1999	64.8



Mississippi County

► County Seat - Charleston

► Composite County Rank

109

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child abuse and neglect

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,659	1,517	62.0%	62.5%	✗	36.5%	111
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	70	77	35.0%	34.8%	✓	19.3%	107
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	119	107	11.5%	10.2%	✓	7.7%	111
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	11	11	10.6	10.5	✓	7.5	98
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	5	39.0	35.8	✓	26.5	80
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	52	169	13.8	47.8	✗	42.0	68
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	23	11	6.1	3.1	✓	5.3	28
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	128	22	17.1%	3.3%	✓	5.0%	42
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	57	54	112.4	108.0	✓	48.6	114
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	3	74.1	58.8	✓	58.6	50

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 119 Children's Trust Fund

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DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	3,779
	2000	3,534
Children as percent of total population	1996	28.1%
	2000	26.3%
Minority children	1996	30.7%
	2000	32.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	2
	2000	4

ECONOMIC

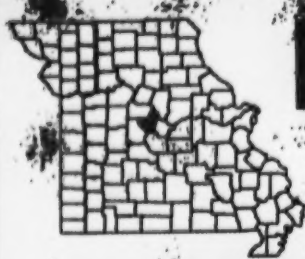
Children in poverty	1995	49.1%
	1997	37.6%
Children in single parent families	1990	33.2%
	2000	35.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$16,784
	1999	\$19,154
Adult unemployment	1996	8.3%
	2000	5.9%
High school graduation	1996	86.4%
	2000	78.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	32.3%
	2000	57.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	251
	2000	366
Licensed child care capacity	1997	524
	2001	463
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	27.1%
	2000	21.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	62.7%
	2000	57.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	83.3%
	2000	80.3%
Public clinic immunization	1996	89.2%
	2000	92.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3.0%
	2000	5.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	115
	2000	128
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	201.5
	1999	168.6



Moniteau County

► County Seat - California

► Composite County Rank

64

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	741	754	30.4%	31.2%	✗	36.5%	20
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	51	59	26.8%	27.1%	✗	19.3%	87
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	45	68	5.7%	6.9%	✗	7.7%	52
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	12	3.8	12.2	✗	7.5	107
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	8	29.1	55.1	✗	26.5	103
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	20	124	5.4	32.3	✗	42.0	23
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	5	6	1.4	1.6	✗	5.3	7
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	35	24	4.6%	3.1%	✓	5.0%	38
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	18	33	38.1	65.5	✗	48.6	88
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	1	41.8	19.2	✓	58.6	5

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	3,871
	2000	3,836
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.8%
	2000	25.9%
Minority children	1996	3.5%
	2000	5.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	46
	2000	68

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	12.6%
	1997	13.0%
Children in single parent families	1990	10.0%
	2000	20.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1998	\$17,558
	1999	\$19,951
Adult unemployment	1996	3.8%
	2000	2.8%
High school graduation	1996	79.3%
	2000	83.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	40.2%
	2000	67.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	24
	2000	40
Licensed child care capacity	1997	287
	2001	274
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	3.0%
	2000	1.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	15.0%
	2000	11.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	13.2%
	2000	17.0%
Public clinic immunization	1996	90.4%
	2000	100.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	2000	7.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	24
	2000	17
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	46.3
	1999	28.8

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 120 Children's Trust Fund



Monroe County

► County Seat - Paris

► Composite County Rank

4

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	526	583	28.2%	31.4%	✗	36.5%	23
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	17	11	18.1%	11.6%	✓	19.3%	9
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	48	35	9.4%	6.6%	✓	7.7%	45
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	2	5.9	3.8	✓	7.5	17
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	6	30.7	64.5	✗	26.5	110
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	19	80	7.8	33.2	✗	42.0	25
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	15	8	6.1	3.3	✓	5.3	34
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	34	20	6.0%	3.0%	✓	5.0%	33
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	14	8	44.6	23.3	✓	48.6	6
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	9	2	288.9	50.6	✓	58.8	49

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

121

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	2,450
	2000	2,410
Children as percent of total population	1996	28.3%
	2000	25.9%
Minority children	1996	6.1%
	2000	7.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	17.2%
	1997	15.4%
Children in single parent families	1990	4.5%
	2000	16.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$19,670
	1999	\$21,405
Adult unemployment	1996	5.3%
	2000	5.0%
High school graduation	1996	86.3%
	2000	84.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	40.0%
	2000	63.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	24
	2000	46
Licensed child care capacity	1997	220
	2001	150
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	3.3%
	2000	1.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	17.4%
	2000	16.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	15.4%
	2000	25.5%
Public clinic immunization	1996	81.6%
	2000	58.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	12.0%
	2000	6.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	45
	2000	24
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	49.1
	1999	49.3



Montgomery County

► County Seat - Montgomery City

► Composite County Rank

90

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	665	714	31.2%	36.0%	✗	36.5%	38
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	34	44	25.6%	28.0%	✗	19.3%	92
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	39	50	5.5%	7.1%	✗	7.7%	65
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	7	5.7	10.0	✗	7.5	94
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	3	34.1	25.6	✓	26.5	48
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	52	204	17.1	66.1	✗	42.0	108
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	41	15	13.5	4.9	✓	5.3	56
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	42	26	6.4%	4.4%	✓	5.0%	70
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	26	33	66.5	78.4	✗	48.6	106
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	5	75.7	112.1	✗	58.6	95

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	3,045
	2000	3,085
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.1%
	2000	25.4%
Minority children	1996	4.7%
	2000	5.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	3
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

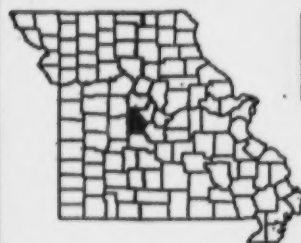
Children in poverty	1995	16.3%
	1997	18.1%
Children in single parent families	1990	15.0%
	2000	20.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$17,061
	1999	\$19,921
Adult unemployment	1996	4.6%
	2000	4.1%
High school graduation	1996	83.5%
	2000	80.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	37.7%
	2000	66.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	43
	2000	54
Licensed child care capacity	1997	150
	2001	88
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	6.1%
	2000	3.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	25.7%
	2000	21.0%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	23.5%
	2000	30.7%
Public clinic immunization	1996	80.8%
	2000	96.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	31.0%
	2000	6.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	87
	2000	65
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	103.3
	1999	85.1



Morgan County

► County Seat - Versailles

► Composite County Rank

101

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better



Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse



Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	976	1,127	48.9%	50.8%	X	36.5%	94
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	87	100	42.2%	42.4%	X	19.3%	114
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	62	76	6.0%	6.9%	X	7.7%	52
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	5	7.7	4.6	✓	7.5	26
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	6	26.0	35.1	X	26.5	77
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	35	294	8.3	64.0	X	42.0	103
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	17	16	4.0	3.5	✓	5.3	37
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	31	30	5.3%	4.5%	✓	5.0%	74
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	31	39	59.0	68.3	X	48.6	95
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	1	97.9	17.3	✓	58.6	4

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

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DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	4,229
	2000	4,595
Children as percent of total population	1996	21.9%
	2000	23.8%
Minority children	1996	2.7%
	2000	3.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	.8
	2000	12

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	25.4%
	1997	25.0%
Children in single parent families	1990	13.2%
	2000	18.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$15,061
	1999	\$16,910
Adult unemployment	1996	8.2%
	2000	4.3%
High school graduation	1996	72.8%
	2000	80.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	39.0%
	2000	59.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	29
	2000	59
Licensed child care capacity	1997	210
	2001	214
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	8.9%
	2000	3.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	29.5%
	2000	25.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	27.8%
	2000	36.6%
Public clinic immunization	1996	95.0%
	2000	95.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	2000	3.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	110
	2000	25
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	51.8
	1999	61.0



New Madrid County

► County Seat - New Madrid

► Composite County Rank

99

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rank	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	2,175	1,926	58.3%	56.7%	✓	36.5%	102
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	94	72	34.6%	29.0%	✓	19.3%	96
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	135	121	8.9%	9.3%	✗	7.7%	108
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	22	13	14.5	10.0	✓	7.5	94
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	16	17	70.6	82.3	✗	26.5	113
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	95	263	17.1	50.4	✗	42.0	74
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	22	27	4.0	5.2	✗	5.3	61
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	72	19	6.5%	1.9%	✓	5.0%	13
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	70	57	91.0	74.9	✓	48.6	103
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	7	8	87.7	104.2	✗	58.6	91

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	5,568
	2000	5,223
Children as percent of total population	1996	28.2%
	2000	26.4%
Minority children	1996	23.4%
	2000	24.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

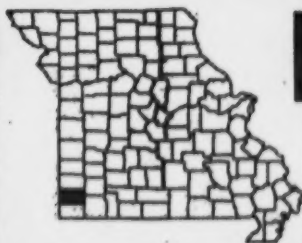
Children in poverty	1995	42.7%
	1997	30.7%
Children in single parent families	1990	26.6%
	2000	30.7%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$22,750
	1999	\$24,618
Adult unemployment	1996	7.2%
	2000	5.4%
High school graduation	1996	78.2%
	2000	80.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	34.4%
	2000	64.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	155
	2000	233
Licensed child care capacity	1997	455
	2001	527
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	19.6%
	2000	12.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	52.3%
	2000	42.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/ Medicaid	1996	44.0%
	2000	48.5%
Public clinic immunization	1996	80.3%
	2000	82.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	2000	3.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	177
	2000	204
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	51.7
	1999	64.3



Newton County

► County Seat - Neosho

► Composite County Rank

89

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	2,771	3,235	36.7%	39.8%	✗	36.5%	52
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	161	180	23.8%	26.0%	✗	19.3%	84
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	199	221	6.2%	6.4%	✗	7.7%	33
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	31	25	9.6	7.2	✓	7.5	67
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	14	16	28.9	30.6	✗	26.5	63
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	599	780	45.9	56.4	✗	42.0	88
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	73	146	5.6	10.6	✗	5.3	106
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	138	88	6.5%	3.9%	✓	5.0%	60
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	128	120	72.4	64.5	✓	48.6	83
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	14	9	79.3	47.1	✓	58.6	35

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	13,061
	2000	13,819
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.8%
	2000	26.3%
Minority children	1996	7.1%
	2000	8.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	58
	2000	133

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	18.0%
	1997	18.2%
Children in single parent families	1990	12.0%
	2000	19.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$20,088
	1999	\$24,592
Adult unemployment	1996	4.9%
	2000	4.1%
High school graduation	1996	73.5%
	2000	80.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	42.3%
	2000	64.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	170
	2000	306
Licensed child care capacity	1997	681
	2001	901
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.4%
	2000	3.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	24.6%
	2000	20.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	20.6%
	2000	27.2%
Public clinic immunization	1996	92.5%
	2000	88.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	1.0%
	2000	3.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	244
	2000	297
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	60.7
	1999	59.2



Nodaway County

► County Seat - Maryville

► Composite County Rank

3

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens

Outcome Measures	Number*		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,052	1,005	33.2%	33.7%	✗	36.5%	29
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	21	24	9.1%	11.2%	✗	19.3%	7
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	58	47	5.4%	4.5%	✓	7.7%	3
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	7	4	6.5	3.8	✓	7.5	17
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	2	5.4	12.1	✗	26.5	19
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	37	137	8.2	32.3	✗	42.0	23
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	18	15	4.0	3.5	✓	5.3	37
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	27	24	2.5%	2.2%	✓	5.0%	18
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	16	20	10.9	13.4	✗	48.6	2
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	2	45.9	15.2	✓	58.6	3

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 126 Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1998	4,481
	2000	4,245
Children as percent of total population	1998	20.5%
	2000	19.4%
Minority children	1998	1.9%
	2000	2.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	0
	2000	4

ECONOMIC

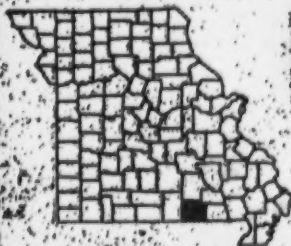
Children in poverty	1995	16.2%
	1997	12.3%
Children in single parent families	1990	13.4%
	2000	17.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1998	\$17,520
	1999	\$20,431
Adult unemployment	1998	1.4%
	2000	1.3%
High school graduation	1996	90.8%
	2000	94.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	45.1%
	2000	75.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1998	68
	2000	39
Licensed child care capacity	1997	439
	2001	367
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	3.8%
	2000	1.2%
Children receiving food stamps	1998	15.9%
	2000	10.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1998	18.1%
	2000	18.3%
Public clinic immunization	1998	80.4%
	2000	88.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	13.0%
	2000	8.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	58
	2000	100
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1998	108.7
	1999	81.7



Oregon County

► County Seat - Alton

► Composite County Rank

75

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,076	1,116	58.4%	60.1%	✗	36.5%	109
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	31	28	25.2%	23.0%	✓	19.3%	63
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	30	42	5.0%	7.1%	✗	7.7%	65
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	6	8.3	10.2	✗	7.5	97
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	1	11.2	10.5	✓	26.5	13
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	18	88	7.4	35.0	✗	42.0	30
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	14	5	5.8	2.0	✓	5.3	13
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	16	16	2.5%	2.6%	✗	5.0%	26
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	19	23	54.6	67.1	✗	48.6	92
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	9	5	252.5	138.9	✓	58.6	106

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	2,419
	2000	2,515
Children as percent of total population	1996	23.4%
	2000	24.3%
Minority children	1996	4.5%
	2000	6.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	45.0%
	1997	34.6%
Children in single parent families	1990	14.7%
	2000	21.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$16,012
	1999	\$16,478
Adult unemployment	1996	6.7%
	2000	3.5%
High school graduation	1996	87.0%
	2000	87.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	33.0%
	2000	50.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	18
	2000	63
Licensed child care capacity	1997	60
	2001	170
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	10.4%
	2000	7.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	43.4%
	2000	37.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	34.6%
	2000	50.0%
Public clinic immunization	1996	63.4%
	2000	66.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	2000	1.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	47
	2000	81
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	13.6
	1999	15.9



Osage County

► County Seat - Linn

► Composite County Rank

11

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate				
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	437	488	26.8%	29.1%	X	36.5%	18
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	22	15	13.7%	9.6%	✓	19.3%	5
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	38	39	4.9%	4.7%	✓	7.7%	4
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	11	5.1	13.2	X	7.5	110
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	4	45.4	30.2	✓	26.5	61
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	19	61	5.6	17.7	X	42.0	1
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	4	11	1.2	3.2	X	5.3	31
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	12	10	1.8%	1.5%	✓	5.0%	6
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	13	13	29.2	28.4	✓	48.6	11
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	4	59.2	75.0	X	58.6	70

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

258

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1998	3,401
	2000	3,437
Children as percent of total population	1996	26.0%
	2000	26.3%
Minority children	1996	1.3%
	2000	2.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	10.3%
	1997	9.6%
Children in single parent families	1990	10.7%
	2000	14.4%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$17,595
	1999	\$20,626
Adult unemployment	1996	2.9%
	2000	4.2%
High school graduation	1996	89.6%
	2000	93.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	46.8%
	2000	70.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	14
	2000	31
Licensed child care capacity	1997	348
	2001	367
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	3.1%
	2000	1.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	11.0%
	2000	9.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	11.5%
	2000	16.2%
Public clinic immunization	1996	70.5%
	2000	88.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11.0%
	2000	4.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	29
	2000	23
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	12.7
	1999	25.9

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

128

Children's Trust Fund



Ozark County

► County Seat - Gainesville

► Composite County Rank

84

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	973	1,014	56.5%	59.6%	X	36.5%	107
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	28	23	25.0%	24.7%	✓	19.3%	75
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	26	36	5.9%	7.0%	X	7.7%	61
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	2	4.6	3.9	✓	7.5	21
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	2	51.8	25.6	✓	26.5	48
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	34	85	16.5	40.3	X	42.0	48
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	4	20	1.9	9.5	X	5.3	102
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	31	17	5.4%	2.8%	✓	5.0%	31
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	26	21	85.2	64.0	✓	48.6	61
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	4	68.0	125.0	X	58.6	101

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	2,080
	2000	2,107
Children as percent of total population	1996	21.6%
	2000	22.1%
Minority children	1996	1.6%
	2000	2.3%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1996	37.9%
	1997	33.3%
Children in single parent families	1990	10.3%
	2000	18.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$14,045
	1999	\$16,108
Adult unemployment	1996	7.0%
	2000	4.5%
High school graduation	1996	80.6%
	2000	85.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	33.6%
	2000	57.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	22
	2000	69
Licensed child care capacity	1997	88
	2001	95
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	12.2%
	2000	5.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	40.5%
	2000	35.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	36.2%
	2000	49.7%
Public clinic immunization	1996	78.4%
	2000	95.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	2000	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	42
	2000	59
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	30.3
	1999	38.9

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund



Pemiscot County

► County Seat - Caruthersville

► Composite County Rank **113**

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	2,885	2,853	63.4%	64.5%	✗	36.5%	113
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	149	146	38.1%	41.1%	✗	19.3%	113
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	218	222	11.2%	12.1%	✗	7.7%	115
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	35	20	18.0	10.9	✓	7.5	101
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	16	6	63.1	24.9	✓	26.5	45
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	273	379	43.4	63.0	✗	42.0	98
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	67	26	10.6	4.3	✓	5.3	48
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	74	44	6.5%	3.8%	✓	5.0%	57
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	130	96	155.5	119.0	✓	48.6	115
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	10	92.5	123.8	✗	58.6	100

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	6,297
	2000	6,015
Children as percent of total population	1996	31.4%
	2000	30.0%
Minority children	1996	38.6%
	2000	41.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	15
	2000	6

ECONOMIC

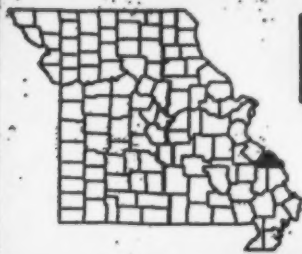
Children in poverty	1995	64.8%
	1997	37.6%
Children in single parent families	1990	34.5%
	2000	38.4%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$17,206
	1999	\$20,100
Adult unemployment	1996	8.7%
	2000	7.2%
High school graduation	1996	75.9%
	2000	77.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	31.9%
	2000	58.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	418
	2000	626
Licensed child care capacity	1997	485
	2001	517
Accredited child care facilities	1999	9
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	29.2%
	2000	19.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	66.9%
	2000	58.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	59.3%
	2000	67.4%
Public clinic immunization	1996	67.7%
	2000	92.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3.0%
	2000	3.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	203
	2000	194
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	11.7
	1999	128.4



Perry County

► County Seat - Perryville

► Composite County Rank

67

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	760	844	30.3%	35.8%	X	36.5%	36
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	42	51	18.4%	19.5%	X	19.3%	39
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	59	72	5.4%	6.0%	X	7.7%	15
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	7	8	6.4	6.7	X	7.5	59
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	7	2	38.2	11.0	✓	26.5	17
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	23	127	4.9	26.9	X	42.0	6
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	16	16	3.4	3.4	NC	5.3	35
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	47	62	5.2%	7.8%	X	5.0%	110
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	30	33	49.7	52.5	X	48.6	59
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	9	6	150.0	94.6	✓	58.6	84

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Child deaths
Teen violent deaths

No Change NC

Out-of-home placement entries

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees

Mothers without h.s. diploma

Low birthweight infants

Infant mortality

Child abuse and neglect

High school dropouts

Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	4,894
	2000	4,715
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.9%
	2000	26.0%
Minority children	1996	1.6%
	2000	2.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	30
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	11.4%
	1997	12.1%
Children in single parent families	1990	12.4%
	2000	17.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$19,734
	1999	\$22,401
Adult unemployment	1996	4.1%
	2000	2.4%
High school graduation	1996	70.1%
	2000	84.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

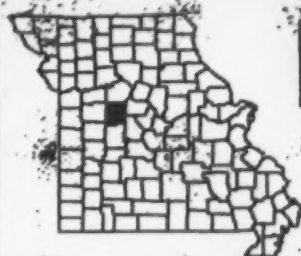
Parents paying child support in state system	1996	41.7%
	2000	66.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	30
	2000	67
Licensed child care capacity	1997	329
	2001	379
Accredited child care facilities	1999	2
	2000	2
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	4.8%
	2000	2.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	17.1%
	2000	14.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	16.7%
	2000	24.4%
Public clinic immunization	1996	96.1%
	2000	91.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	2000	5.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	84
	2000	135
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	72.6
	1999	83.0

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 131 Children's Trust Fund



Pettis County

► County Seat - Sedalia

► Composite County Rank

87

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate				
	Base Year	Current Year *	Base Year	Current Year	Trend	State Rank	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	2,260	2,290	37.7%	37.2%	✓	36.5%	43
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	103	159	20.4%	26.3%	✗	19.3%	86
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	179	210	7.1%	7.5%	✗	7.7%	84
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	18	22	7.2	7.9	✗	7.5	73
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	12	13.3	30.4	✗	26.5	62
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	158	598	15.9	57.6	✗	42.0	89
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	73	70	7.3	6.7	✓	5.3	80
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	99	99	5.9%	5.6%	✓	5.0%	98
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	77	94	57.9	65.3	✗	48.6	86
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	10	46.8	70.0	✗	58.6	64

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	9,949
	2000	10,377
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.2%
	2000	26.3%
Minority children	1996	8.9%
	2000	11.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	23
	2000	11

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	19.2%
	1997	19.7%
Children in single parent families	1990	18.0%
	2000	23.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$19,727
	1999	\$23,741
Adult unemployment	1996	5.5%
	2000	3.4%
High school graduation	1996	73.4%
	2000	73.8%

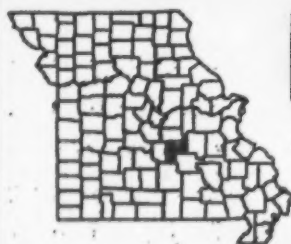
► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	37.2%
	2000	69.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	265
	2000	343
Licensed child care capacity	1997	1,010
	2001	958
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	7.0%
	2000	4.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	25.9%
	2000	22.4%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	23.5%
	2000	30.0%
Public clinic immunization	1996	84.7%
	2000	85.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	15.0%
	2000	5.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	269
	2000	103
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	21.7
	1999	97.0

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Phelps County

► County Seat - Rolla

► Composite County Rank

61

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better



Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse



Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	2,637	2,672	41.1%	41.7%	X	36.5%	63
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	96	84	21.9%	19.0%	✓	19.3%	36
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	131	176	5.9%	7.8%	X	7.7%	68
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	16	18	7.2	7.9	X	7.5	73
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	10	21	29.5	59.2	X	26.5	105
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	489	440	53.9	46.6	✓	42.0	64
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	50	68	5.5	7.2	X	5.3	64
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	90	76	4.6%	3.6%	✓	5.0%	51
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	75	74	52.8	49.1	✓	48.6	47
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	11	9	66.9	51.8	✓	58.6	42

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 133 Children's Trust Fund

269

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	9,072
	2000	9,442
Children as percent of total population	1996	22.8%
	2000	23.7%
Minority children	1996	8.2%
	2000	7.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	15
	2000	3

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	19.1%
	1997	22.1%
Children in single parent families	1990	18.0%
	2000	22.5%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$19,280
	1999	\$21,362
Adult unemployment	1996	4.0%
	2000	2.8%
High school graduation	1996	80.0%
	2000	87.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	43.5%
	2000	66.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	129
	2000	236
Licensed child care capacity	1997	709
	2001	758
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	8.7%
	2000	4.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	29.1%
	2000	24.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	27.0%
	2000	34.8%
Public clinic immunization	1996	87.1%
	2000	85.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3.0%
	2000	1.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	341
	2000	448
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	82.0
	1999	81.2

270



Pike County

► County Seat - Bowling Green

► Composite County Rank **(60)**

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	962	1,036	32.4%	35.3%	✗	36.5%	34
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	54	47	29.0%	23.4%	✓	19.3%	65
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	80	65	7.7%	6.5%	✓	7.7%	39
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	9	8	8.6	8.0	✓	7.5	76
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	6	29.5	36.0	✗	26.5	81
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	58	126	13.4	29.4	✗	42.0	11
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	11	19	2.5	4.4	✗	5.3	49
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	75	41	8.5%	4.7%	✓	5.0%	81
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	37	30	66.8	51.8	✓	48.6	56
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	9	5	153.3	80.7	✓	58.6	75

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	4,322
	2000	4,293
Children as percent of total population	1996	23.6%
	2000	23.4%
Minority children	1996	7.0%
	2000	7.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	5

ECONOMIC

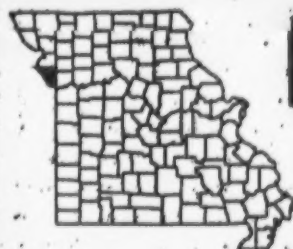
Children in poverty	1995	23.7%
	1997	18.2%
Children in single parent families	1990	15.6%
	2000	22.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$20,096
	1999	\$22,168
Adult unemployment	1996	6.6%
	2000	3.9%
High school graduation	1996	79.5%
	2000	83.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	38.1%
	2000	66.1%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	59
	2000	93
Licensed child care capacity	1997	343
	2001	350
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	6.4%
	2000	4.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	25.9%
	2000	23.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	23.3%
	2000	33.0%
Public clinic immunization	1996	96.7%
	2000	98.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6.0%
	2000	9.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	98
	2000	115
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	66.7
	1999	85.5



Platte County

► County Seat - Platte City

► Composite County Rank

1

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change NC

Low birthweight infants

Changed for the Worse X

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,335	1,386	12.0%	11.6%	✓	36.5%	2
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	82	90	8.5%	8.9%	X	19.3%	4
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	275	301	6.1%	6.1%	NC	7.7%	20
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	32	31	7.1	6.2	✓	7.5	50
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	15	12.4	21.0	X	26.5	32
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	194	462	11.0	24.3	X	42.0	5
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	19	22	1.1	1.2	X	5.3	1
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	102	78	3.0%	2.1%	✓	5.0%	15
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	70	66	30.7	26.9	✓	48.6	10
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	15	6	68.8	24.7	✓	58.6	8

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	17,621
	2000	19,026
Children as percent of total population	1996	23.9%
	2000	25.8%
Minority children	1996	8.1%
	2000	11.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	131
	2000	148

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	5.1%
	1997	6.8%
Children in single parent families	1990	14.2%
	2000	18.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$27,624
	1999	\$30,627
Adult unemployment	1996	2.6%
	2000	2.0%
High school graduation	1996	80.0%
	2000	90.5%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	46.5%
	2000	69.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	171
	2000	167
Licensed child care capacity	1997	1,029
	2001	1,330
Accredited child care facilities	1998	8
	2000	9
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	2.4%
	2000	1.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	8.2%
	2000	6.2%

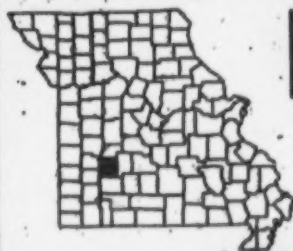
► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+ Medicaid	1996	7.6%
	2000	9.8%
Public clinic immunization	1996	92.3%
	2000	90.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6.0%
	2000	3.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	183
	2000	90
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	63.6
	1999	40.9

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund



Polk County

► County Seat - Bolivar

► Composite County Rank

54

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Food	State	County
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,832	2,210	39.5%	45.3%	✗	36.5%	79
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	52	98	17.0%	25.1%	✗	19.3%	77
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	93	106	5.9%	6.1%	✗	7.7%	20
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	16	11	10.1	6.3	✓	7.5	51
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	13	13	57.0	50.6	✓	26.5	100
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	78	315	12.3	45.3	✗	42.0	61
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	24	44	3.8	6.3	✗	5.3	75
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	64	48	4.6%	3.4%	✓	5.0%	45
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	37	47	32.9	38.5	✗	48.6	24
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	4	56.8	34.6	✓	58.6	16

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	6,353
	2000	6,947
Children as percent of total population	1996	23.5%
	2000	25.7%
Minority children	1996	2.8%
	2000	3.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	.5
	2000	14

► ECONOMIC

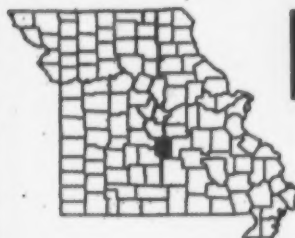
Children in poverty	1995	20.7%
	1997	22.6%
Children in single parent families	1990	11.6%
	2000	18.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$16,545
	1999	\$18,445
Adult unemployment	1996	4.5%
	2000	2.9%
High school graduation	1996	83.7%
	2000	83.6%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	44.0%
	2000	63.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	.76
	2000	206
Licensed child care capacity	1997	246
	2001	489
Accredited child care facilities	1999	4
	2000	3
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.9%
	2000	3.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	28.1%
	2000	25.9%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	25.7%
	2000	35.6%
Public clinic immunization	1996	83.0%
	2000	89.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3.0%
	2000	4.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	155
	2000	267
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	17.5
	1999	38.6



Pulaski County

► County Seat - Waynesville

► Composite County Rank

85

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	3,396	3,555	58.4%	60.0%	✗	36.5%	108
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	110	97	18.2%	15.6%	✓	19.3%	19
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	252	251	7.3%	8.2%	✗	7.7%	94
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	32	31	9.3	10.1	✗	7.5	96
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	14	9	30.1	20.0	✓	26.5	29
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	469	509	40.5	44.9	✗	42.0	60
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	114	89	9.9	7.8	✓	5.3	87
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	94	72	4.6%	3.3%	✓	5.0%	42
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	96	94	62.1	56.5	✓	48.6	68
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	10	37.8	46.0	✗	58.6	33

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	11,573
	2000	11,338
Children as percent of total population	1996	28.1%
	2000	27.5%
Minority children	1996	24.3%
	2000	26.3%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	17
	2000	26

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	16.0%
	1997	16.6%
Children in single parent families	1990	14.4%
	2000	19.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$21,866
	1999	\$24,161
Adult unemployment	1996	8.2%
	2000	6.0%
High school graduation	1996	82.5%
	2000	85.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	43.0%
	2000	64.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	78
	2000	220
Licensed child care capacity	1997	581
	2001	631
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	6.5%
	2000	3.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	24.6%
	2000	19.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/- Medicaid	1996	19.1%
	2000	25.9%
Public clinic immunization	1996	84.2%
	2000	88.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	1.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	270
	2000	283
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	61.3
	1999	74.0



Putnam County

► County Seat - Unionville

► Composite County Rank

38

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	340	339	39.4%	41.3%	✗	38.5%	60
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	8	14	15.4%	24.1%	✗	19.3%	70
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	19	25	7.1%	8.3%	✗	7.7%	97
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	0	3.7	0.0	✓	7.5	1
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	3	87.8	63.2	✓	26.5	108
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	21	64	17.3	51.0	✗	42.0	76
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	2	11	1.6	8.8	✗	5.3	94
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	13	8	4.8%	3.2%	✓	5.0%	39
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	9	7	58.4	44.0	✓	48.6	39
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	2	253.6	125.0	✓	58.6	101

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	1,213
	2000	1,254
Children as percent of total population	1996	23.2%
	2000	24.0%
Minority children	1996	0.6%
	2000	0.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	25.4%
	1997	26.0%
Children in single parent families	1990	10.7%
	2000	19.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$14,865
	1999	\$16,222
Adult unemployment	1996	4.2%
	2000	3.4%
High school graduation	1996	83.8%
	2000	81.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	53.7%
	2000	69.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	.6
	2000	22
Licensed child care capacity	1997	102
	2001	135
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	4.9%
	2000	3.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	28.8%
	2000	25.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	27.9%
	2000	39.1%
Public clinic immunization	1996	100.0%
	2000	100.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	7.0%
	2000	3.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	24
	2000	28
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	62.0
	1999	62.0

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund



Ralls County

► County Seat - New London

► Composite County Rank

8

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate				
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	303	286	32.8%	31.2%	✓	36.5%	20
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	15	19	15.6%	20.7%	✗	19.3%	46
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	28	28	5.8%	6.2%	✗	7.7%	23
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	0	3	0.0	6.6	✗	7.5	56
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	1	22.4	10.9	✓	26.5	15
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	40	45	16.9	18.5	✗	42.0	2
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	14	4	5.9	1.6	✓	5.3	7
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	8	4	2.7%	1.5%	✓	5.0%	6
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	5	10	15.8	30.4	✗	48.6	12
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	2	63.5	58.0	✓	58.6	46

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	2,368
	2000	2,429
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.6%
	2000	25.2%
Minority children	1996	1.8%
	2000	2.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

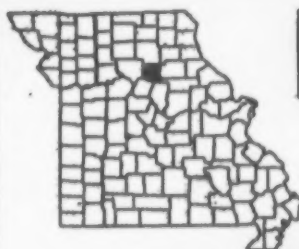
Children in poverty	1995	14.8%
	1997	15.3%
Children in single parent families	1990	8.4%
	2000	16.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$20,677
	1999	\$22,778
Adult unemployment	1996	4.2%
	2000	4.4%
High school graduation	1996	84.4%
	2000	93.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	39.6%
	2000	73.6%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	24
	2000	31
Licensed child care capacity	1997	200
	2001	101
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.9%
	2000	2.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	21.7%
	2000	14.2%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	18.0%
	2000	21.4%
Public clinic immunization	1996	81.0%
	2000	86.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6.0%
	2000	5.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	58
	2000	52
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	28.9
	1999	48.9



Randolph County

► County Seat - Huntsville

► Composite County Rank

86

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,537	1,496	40.1%	40.3%	✗	36.5%	57
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	81	87	25.6%	24.4%	✓	19.3%	71
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	124	175	7.8%	10.6%	✗	7.7%	112
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	14	14	8.8	8.5	✓	7.5	83
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	9	9	37.6	38.8	✗	26.5	86
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	153	234	25.7	39.8	✗	42.0	47
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	67	55	11.2	9.4	✓	5.3	99
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	102	46	9.0%	4.1%	✓	5.0%	66
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	51	53	60.8	61.3	✗	48.6	75
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	3	97.2	35.0	✓	58.6	19

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	5,963
	2000	5,874
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.2%
	2000	23.8%
Minority children	1996	8.4%
	2000	9.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

► ECONOMIC

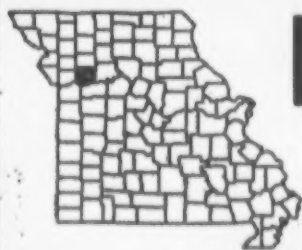
Children in poverty	1995	20.8%
	1997	20.9%
Children in single parent families	1990	17.4%
	2000	26.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$20,253
	1999	\$21,891
Adult unemployment	1996	5.5%
	2000	4.3%
High school graduation	1996	69.0%
	2000	76.6%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	38.6%
	2000	66.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	156
	2000	290
Licensed child care capacity	1997	461
	2001	778
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	8.5%
	2000	4.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	33.5%
	2000	29.2%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/- Medicaid	1996	30.8%
	2000	36.5%
Public clinic immunization	1996	88.2%
	2000	85.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	10.0%
	2000	6.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	200
	2000	81
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1998	130.2
	1999	118.0



Ray County

► County Seat - Richmond

► Composite County Rank

24

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	978	958	26.1%	25.2%	✓	36.5%	7
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	68	74	22.3%	24.4%	✗	19.3%	71
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	75	104	5.3%	6.9%	✗	7.7%	52
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	12	10	8.5	6.6	✓	7.5	56
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	8	20.3	32.2	✗	26.5	66
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	114	263	17.9	40.9	✗	42.0	50
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	19	13	3.0	2.0	✓	5.3	13
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	49	29	4.1%	2.6%	✓	5.0%	26
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	47	44	59.6	54.5	✓	48.6	65
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	11	9	132.9	103.7	✓	58.6	90

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	8,371
	2000	8,433
Children as percent of total population	1996	27.3%
	2000	27.5%
Minority children	1996	3.7%
	2000	4.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	13.5%
	1997	13.1%
Children in single parent families	1990	13.2%
	2000	18.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$17,135
	1999	\$21,304
Adult unemployment	1996	4.5%
	2000	4.2%
High school graduation	1996	82.6%
	2000	87.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

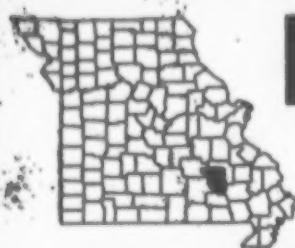
Parents paying child support in state system	1996	41.9%
	2000	71.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	71
	2000	84
Licensed child care capacity	1997	289
	2001	157
Accredited child care facilities	1999	2
	2000	4
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.0%
	2000	2.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	18.6%
	2000	13.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+ Medicaid	1996	14.1%
	2000	16.1%
Public clinic immunization	1996	82.6%
	2000	82.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1987	4.0%
	2000	6.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	84
	2000	52
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	100.8
	1999	91.8

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 141 Children's Trust Fund



Reynolds County

► County Seat - Centerville

► Composite County Rank

96

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	710	719	53.0%	59.1%	✗	36.5%	106
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	19	16	31.7%	25.0%	✓	19.3%	76
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	25	32	6.4%	9.0%	✗	7.7%	105
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	0	4	0.0	11.2	✗	7.5	103
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	5	15.6	83.2	✗	26.5	114
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	23	90	13.8	56.0	✗	42.0	86
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	2	16	1.2	10.0	✗	5.3	103
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	26	7	4.3%	1.8%	✓	5.0%	9
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	10	9	43.7	40.5	✓	48.6	30
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	3	39.4	117.7	✗	58.8	97

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	1,064
	2000	1,008
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.2%
	2000	24.0%
Minority children	1996	3.2%
	2000	6.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	8
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

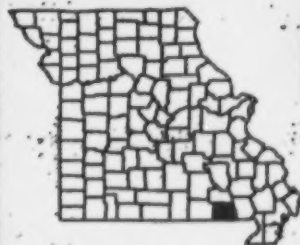
Children in poverty	1995	40.2%
	1997	33.3%
Children in single parent families	1990	14.6%
	2000	18.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$18,944
	1999	\$22,387
Adult unemployment	1996	8.8%
	2000	9.2%
High school graduation	1996	86.1%
	2000	92.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1998	33.2%
	2000	61.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	12
	2000	46
Licensed child care capacity	1997	20
	2001	20
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	18.0%
	2000	6.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	44.6%
	2000	36.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/- Medicaid	1996	43.8%
	2000	52.8%
Public clinic immunization	1996	85.1%
	2000	95.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	2000	6.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	83
	2000	107
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	27.7
	1999	84.8



Ripley County

► County Seat - Doniphan

► Composite County Rank

63

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Child abuse and neglect

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,438	1,291	58.8%	57.3%	✓	36.5%	105
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	69	41	37.3%	25.6%	✓	19.3%	78
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	73	66	8.5%	7.9%	✓	7.7%	90
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	10	5	11.7	6.0	✓	7.5	47
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	7	4	54.4	30.7	✓	26.5	64
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	38	196	11.4	58.5	✗	42.0	90
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	16	5	4.8	1.5	✓	5.3	5
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	58	18	8.6%	2.9%	✓	5.0%	32
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	39	30	84.4	63.4	✓	48.6	80
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	2	173.0	41.9	✓	58.6	27

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

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Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	3,334
	2000	3,352
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.7%
	2000	24.8%
Minority children	1996	2.0%
	2000	3.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	57.1%
	1997	36.6%
Children in single parent families	1990	21.2%
	2000	20.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$15,498
	1999	\$17,220
Adult unemployment	1996	8.4%
	2000	5.6%
High school graduation	1996	74.2%
	2000	82.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	37.2%
	2000	51.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	63
	2000	125
Licensed child care capacity	1997	50
	2001	265
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	18.5%
	2000	8.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	57.2%
	2000	44.5%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	40.0%
	2000	55.9%
Public clinic immunization	1996	81.4%
	2000	91.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9.0%
	2000	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	120
	2000	122
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	76.7
	1999	81.5



St. Charles County

► County Seat - St. Charles

► Composite County Rank

2

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma

Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures

	Number Birth Year	Number Current Year	Rate Birth Year	Rate Current Year	Trend	State Rank	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	5,460	5,111	13.3%	11.1%	✓	36.5%	1
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	358	340	9.0%	8.0%	✓	19.3%	3
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	997	1,197	5.4%	5.9%	✗	7.7%	10
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	96	121	5.2	6.0	✗	7.5	47
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	47	63	16.9	20.2	✗	26.5	31
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	1,997	1,921	26.5	23.4	✓	42.0	4
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	55	124	0.7	1.5	✗	5.3	5
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	606	440	4.9%	3.2%	✓	5.0%	39
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	283	267	31.3	26.1	✓	48.6	9
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	53	36	64.0	36.4	✓	58.6	23

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 144 Children's Trust Fund

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	75,472
	2000	82,248
Children as percent of total population	1996	26.6%
	2000	29.0%
Minority children	1996	5.8%
	2000	6.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	138
	2000	190

ECONOMIC

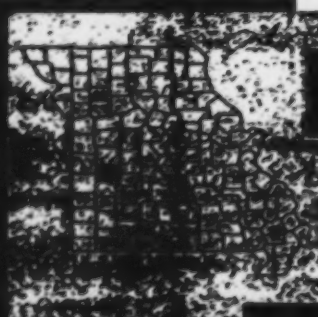
Children in poverty	1995	5.0%
	1997	6.4%
Children in single parent families	1990	11.6%
	2000	16.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$25,043
	1999	\$27,943
Adult unemployment	1996	2.9%
	2000	2.2%
High school graduation	1996	73.6%
	2000	87.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	42.4%
	2000	64.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	821
	2000	1,162
Licensed child care capacity	1997	8,829
	2001	8,499
Accredited child care facilities	1999	20
	2000	22
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	3.5%
	2000	1.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	9.8%
	2000	6.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/- Medicaid	1996	8.1%
	2000	9.9%
Public clinic immunization	1996	76.8%
	2000	78.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	418
	2000	361
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	55.7
	1999	82.1



St. Clair County

► County Seat - Osceola

► Composite County Rank

20

Outcome Measures

Outcome Measure	Base Year	Current Year	Base Rate	Current Rate	Improvement	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	751	741	49.8%	48.3%	✓	36.5%	90
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	25	21	23.4%	21.6%	✓	19.3%	55
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	23	25	4.9%	5.2%	✗	7.7%	5
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	0	6.4	0.0	✓	7.5	1
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	2	38.1	24.0	✓	26.5	40
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	11	94	5.2	42.4	✗	42.0	54
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	3	10	1.4	4.5	✗	5.3	52
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	13	9	2.6%	1.9%	✓	5.0%	13
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	24	13	90.9	49.2	✓	48.6	48
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	5	174.2	169.8	✓	58.6	109

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	2,128
	2000	2,219
Children as percent of total population	1996	22.0%
	2000	23.0%
Minority children	1996	2.0%
	2000	3.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	4
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

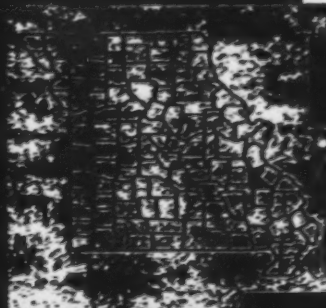
Children in poverty	1995	31.8%
	1997	27.8%
Children in single parent families	1990	13.3%
	2000	20.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$14,720
	1999	\$16,470
Adult unemployment	1996	6.5%
	2000	4.1%
High school graduation	1996	84.5%
	2000	88.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	35.0%
	2000	70.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	27
	2000	32
Licensed child care capacity	1997	40
	2001	73
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	10.8%
	2000	6.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	38.1%
	2000	30.7%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	31.1%
	2000	37.4%
Public clinic immunization	1996	95.2%
	2000	94.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	7.0%
	2000	10.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	52
	2000	25
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	18.5
	1999	53.9



St. Francois County

► County Seat - Farmington

► Composite County Rank

70

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect

Outcome Measures

	Base Year	Target Year	Base Rate	Target Rate	Result	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	3,847	4,429	39.6%	43.7%	✗	36.5%	70
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	149	161	23.2%	22.6%	✓	19.3%	61
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	246	263	7.5%	7.7%	✗	7.7%	86
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	25	31	7.6	9.1	✗	7.5	89
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	19	16	38.5	31.6	✓	26.5	65
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	251	836	19.3	62.7	✗	42.0	97
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	53	47	4.1	3.5	✓	5.3	37
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	134	140	4.6%	4.5%	✓	5.0%	74
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	124	123	67.9	65.3	✓	48.6	86
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	22	13	118.4	65.6	✓	58.6	60

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	13,017
	2000	13,335
Children as percent of total population	1996	23.4%
	2000	24.0%
Minority children	1996	2.0%
	2000	2.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	12
	2000	8

ECONOMIC

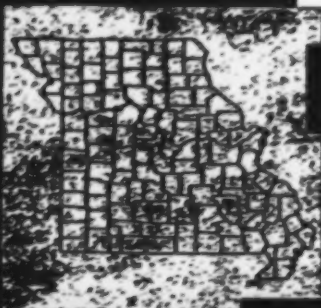
Children in poverty	1995	22.8%
	1997	23.0%
Children in single parent families	1990	18.4%
	2000	25.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$18,501
	1999	\$21,001
Adult unemployment	1996	7.3%
	2000	6.6%
High school graduation	1996	75.0%
	2000	81.0%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	39.0%
	2000	65.3%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	253
	2000	566
Licensed child care capacity	1997	1,120
	2001	1,815
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	12.8%
	2000	6.6%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	37.8%
	2000	31.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+ Medicaid	1996	38.1%
	2000	36.0%
Public clinic immunization	1996	77.1%
	2000	72.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	27.0%
	2000	12.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	423
	2000	505
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	104.7
	1999	82.1



St. Louis City

► Composite County Rank

115

Outcome Measures

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths

Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect

Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	34,167	35,514	82.8%	81.3%	✓	36.5%	115
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	1,953	1,732	33.6%	31.9%	✓	19.3%	100
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	4,364	3,308	12.1%	11.8%	✓	7.7%	114
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	490	384	13.6	13.7	✗	7.5	112
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	173	125	45.5	34.7	✓	26.5	74
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	3,778	6,461	40.3	72.1	✗	42.0	114
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	1,401	985	14.9	11.0	✓	5.3	107
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	2,182	1,011	24.2%	9.1%	✓	5.0%	113
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	1,235	1,029	96.7	82.7	✓	48.6	109
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	297	118	230.0	94.3	✓	58.6	83

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	83,787
	2000	88,657
Children as percent of total population	1996	26.2%
	2000	25.7%
Minority children	1996	88.2%
	2000	71.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	1,652
	2000	2,433

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	53.4%
	1997	36.4%
Children in single parent families	1996	41.8%
	2000	47.2%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$32,296
	1999	\$36,581
Adult unemployment	1996	7.2%
	2000	6.8%
High school graduation	1996	39.8%
	2000	44.4%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	31.6%
	2000	47.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	4,842
	2000	8,508
Licensed child care capacity	1997	11,059
	2001	18,958
Accredited child care facilities	1999	36
	2000	28
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	43.2%
	2000	30.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	68.5%
	2000	57.9%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	95.8%
	2000	70.9%
Public clinic immunization	1996	50.4%
	2000	100.0%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	25.0%
	2000	29.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	1,558
	2000	1,102
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	135.0
	1998	125.8



St. Louis County

► County Seat - Clayton

► Composite County Rank

7

Outcome Measures

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1995/2000	38,905	45,308	27.1%	30.7%	X	36.5%	19
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1995/2000	1,342	1,336	10.3%	10.4%	X	19.3%	6
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	5,059	5,040	7.2%	7.8%	X	7.7%	88
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	535	483	7.6	7.5	✓	7.5	72
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	222	190	22.8	19.2	✓	25.5	28
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	1,891	5,513	7.5	21.5	X	42.0	3
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	644	825	2.6	3.2	X	5.3	31
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	1,901	1,269	4.4%	2.5%	✓	5.0%	25
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	1,106	1,060	33.1	30.6	✓	48.6	13
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	190	121	57.4	34.8	✓	58.6	17

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Callings for Missouri's Children Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1995	251,818
	2000	256,991
Children as percent of total population	1995	24.8%
	2000	25.2%
Minority children	1995	28.5%
	2000	30.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1995	1,402
	2000	1,750

ECONOMIC

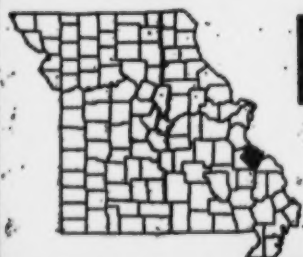
Children in poverty	1995	7.0%
	1997	11.2%
Children in single parent families	1995	15.2%
	2000	23.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1995	\$20,908
	1999	\$26,383
Adult unemployment	1995	3.4%
	2000	2.8%
High school graduation	1995	73.2%
	2000	86.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1995	38.4%
	2000	56.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1995	3,171
	2000	7,023
Licensed child care capacity	1997	23,803
	2001	27,044
Accredited child care facilities	1999	133
	2000	124
Children receiving cash assistance	1995	7.8%
	2000	5.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1995	15.2%
	2000	14.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1995	14.2%
	2000	19.8%
Public clinic immunization	1995	90.1%
	2000	91.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	2000	6.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1995	1,694
	2000	1,098
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1995	78.1
	1999	68.9



Ste. Genevieve County

► County Seat - Ste. Genevieve

► Composite County Rank **23**

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	696	770	32.2%	35.8%	X	36.5%	36
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	36	41	18.8%	20.8%	X	19.3%	48
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	43	63	4.4%	6.8%	X	7.7%	51
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	5	3.0	5.4	X	7.5	37
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	6	28.0	33.2	X	26.5	67
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	44	173	9.5	36.4	X	42.0	36
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	12	20	2.6	4.2	X	5.3	46
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	37	17	5.1%	2.4%	✓	5.0%	23
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	21	28	34.0	41.9	X	48.6	33
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	3	83.1	44.9	✓	58.6	30

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	4,651
	2000	4,749
Children as percent of total population	1996	26.1%
	2000	26.6%
Minority children	1996	1.5%
	2000	2.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	11.0%
	1997	12.8%
Children in single parent families	1990	11.4%
	2000	17.3%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$20,624
	1999	\$23,968
Adult unemployment	1996	4.9%
	2000	3.5%
High school graduation	1996	86.1%
	2000	87.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	39.2%
	2000	65.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	30
	2000	107
Licensed child care capacity	1997	357
	2001	551
Accredited child care facilities	1999	2
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.0%
	2000	2.4%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	17.5%
	2000	16.4%

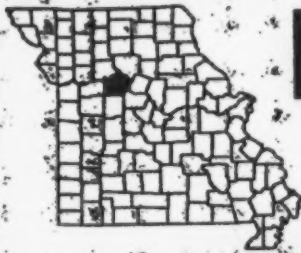
HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1998	15.2%
	2000	22.1%
Public clinic immunization	1996	90.8%
	2000	91.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	2000	4.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	82
	2000	116
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	72.3
	1999	60.2

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 149 Children's Trust Fund

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Saline County

► County Seat - Marshall

► Composite County Rank

82

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,521	1,597	39.1%	40.8%	✗	36.5%	58
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	66	72	23.7%	25.6%	✗	19.3%	76
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	117	118	7.8%	8.4%	✗	7.7%	98
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	12	13	8.0	9.2	✗	7.5	91
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	12	35.1	54.2	✗	26.5	102
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	105	354	18.0	61.3	✗	42.0	94
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	31	51	5.3	8.8	✗	5.3	94
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	64	57	5.2%	4.7%	✓	5.0%	81
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	58	41	64.3	43.3	✓	48.6	35
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	10	5	107.1	49.9	✓	58.6	39

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

303

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

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DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	5,827
	2000	5,773
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.5%
	2000	24.3%
Minority children	1996	11.1%
	2000	14.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	33
	2000	174

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	17.8%
	1997	17.7%
Children in single parent families	1990	17.8%
	2000	24.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$18,535
	1999	\$21,196
Adult unemployment	1996	4.2%
	2000	2.8%
High school graduation	1996	78.0%
	2000	80.7%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	40.9%
	2000	73.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	107
	2000	143
Licensed child care capacity	1997	280
	2001	420
Accredited child care facilities	1996	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	7.2%
	2000	3.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	26.7%
	2000	21.4%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+ Medicaid	1996	23.1%
	2000	30.1%
Public clinic immunization	1996	95.3%
	2000	73.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	2000	3.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1998	196
	2000	85
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	48.0
	1999	76.3

304



Schuyler County

► County Seat - Lancaster

► Composite County Rank

66

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	360	368	44.8%	48.4%	X	36.5%	91
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	4	6	8.3%	14.8%	X	19.3%	16
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	14	18	5.4%	7.1%	X	7.7%	65
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	3	7.7	11.9	X	7.5	105
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	0	50.0	0.0	✓	26.5	1
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	13	40	12.6	38.9	X	42.0	43
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	8	9	7.7	8.8	X	5.3	94
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	11	5	4.9%	2.2%	✓	5.0%	18
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	2	5	14.4	35.2	X	48.6	18
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	3	70.2	204.9	X	58.6	113

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Child deaths
High school dropouts

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	1,034
	2000	1,027
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.6%
	2000	24.6%
Minority children	1996	1.5%
	2000	2.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	25.7%
	1997	22.2%
Children in single parent families	1990	15.9%
	2000	19.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$14,204
	1999	\$16,029
Adult unemployment	1996	4.8%
	2000	3.9%
High school graduation	1996	75.0%
	2000	93.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	47.8%
	2000	68.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	23
	2000	14
Licensed child care capacity	1997	162
	2001	120
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	7.5%
	2000	2.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	30.5%
	2000	20.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	25.9%
	2000	35.2%
Public clinic immunization	1996	100.0%
	2000	86.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	6.0%
	2000	3.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	35
	2000	34
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	57.3
	1999	14.0

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

151

Children's Trust Fund



Scotland County

► County Seat - Memphis

► Composite County Rank

34

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change NC

Low birthweight infants

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Outcome Measures	Base Year	Current Year	Base Rate	Current Rate	Target	State Rank	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	285	290	35.4%	36.4%	✗	36.5%	41
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	40	33	55.6%	51.6%	✓	19.3%	115
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	20	21	6.1%	6.1%	NC	7.7%	20
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	0	9.1	0.0	✓	7.5	1
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	4	59.8	74.6	✗	26.5	112
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	13	55	9.6	38.7	✗	42.0	41
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	6	8	4.5	5.6	✗	5.3	62
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	1	3	0.4%	1.2%	✗	5.0%	4
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	5	4	30.5	22.2	✓	48.6	5
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	0	121.3	0.0	✓	58.6	1

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	1,348
	2000	1,423
Children as percent of total population	1996	27.1%
	2000	28.6%
Minority children	1996	0.8%
	2000	1.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	32.6%
	1997	24.5%
Children in single parent families	1990	12.5%
	2000	13.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$14,882
	1999	\$17,262
Adult unemployment	1996	5.0%
	2000	3.3%
High school graduation	1996	96.9%
	2000	92.1%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	45.0%
	2000	63.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	27
	2000	35
Licensed child care capacity	1997	70
	2001	85
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	4.2%
	2000	1.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	19.2%
	2000	15.5%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/- Medicaid	1996	22.3%
	2000	27.7%
Public clinic immunization	1996	91.2%
	2000	80.8%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	10.0%
	2000	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	35
	2000	33
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	48.4
	1999	42.3



Scott County

► County Seat - Benton

► Composite County Rank

73

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for
the Better



Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for
the Worse



Free/reduced lunch
enrollees
Mothers without h.s.
diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement
entries

Outcome Measures

	Base Year	Current Year	Base Rate	Current Rate	Trend	State Rate	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	3,133	3,335	41.2%	44.7%	X	36.5%	74
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	157	148	26.7%	28.4%	X	19.3%	94
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	243	279	8.3%	9.7%	X	7.7%	109
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	29	27	9.9	9.4	✓	7.5	92
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	24	16	54.9	36.8	✓	26.5	83
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	154	566	13.8	51.1	X	42.0	77
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	36	54	3.2	4.9	X	5.3	56
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	106	56	4.7%	2.8%	✓	5.0%	26
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	111	93	75.8	64.7	✓	48.6	85
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	12	3	80.1	20.4	✓	58.6	6

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	11,136
	2000	11,085
Children as percent of total population	1996	27.5%
	2000	27.4%
Minority children	1996	17.0%
	2000	18.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	9
	2000	11

ECONOMIC

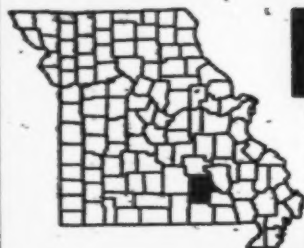
Children in poverty	1995	25.6%
	1997	25.0%
Children in single parent families	1990	19.0%
	2000	26.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$20,133
	1999	\$22,539
Adult unemployment	1996	6.8%
	2000	4.6%
High school graduation	1996	80.6%
	2000	91.6%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	33.4%
	2000	57.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	466
	2000	811
Licensed child care capacity	1997	1,224
	2001	1,298
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	13.1%
	2000	9.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	38.2%
	2000	35.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/ Medicaid	1996	33.6%
	2000	42.4%
Public clinic immunization	1996	84.3%
	2000	80.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	382
	2000	527
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	90.4
	1999	88.5



Shannon County

► County Seat - Eminence

► Composite County Rank

105

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures

	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	528	598	60.4%	67.2%	✗	36.5%	114
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	31	27	34.4%	27.6%	✓	19.3%	89
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	43	43	8.3%	9.1%	✗	7.7%	107
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	6	9.6	12.7	✗	7.5	109
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	2	24.9	24.1	✓	26.5	41
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	26	172	12.2	78.2	✗	42.0	115
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	17	18	8.0	8.2	✗	5.3	90
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	15	2	5.6%	0.8%	✓	5.0%	2
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	23	17	79.0	53.1	✓	48.6	60
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	2	107.3	64.2	✓	58.6	57

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	2,136
	2000	2,199
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.7%
	2000	26.4%
Minority children	1996	3.7%
	2000	5.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	51.2%
	1997	37.0%
Children in single parent families	1990	3.7%
	2000	19.6%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$14,485
	1999	\$16,543
Adult unemployment	1996	8.8%
	2000	5.2%
High school graduation	1996	77.6%
	2000	95.2%

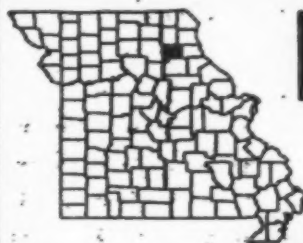
FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	30.6%
	2000	56.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	21
	2000	63
Licensed child care capacity	1997	40
	2001	150
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	12.0%
	2000	5.3%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	42.0%
	2000	41.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	38.0%
	2000	56.9%
Public clinic immunization	1996	92.0%
	2000	86.2%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	2000	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	48
	2000	50
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	14.8
	1999	34.5

312



Shelby County

► County Seat - Shelbyville

► Composite County Rank

42

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for
the Better ✓

Child deaths
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for
the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch
enrollees
Mothers without h.s.
diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement
entries
High school dropouts

Outcome Measures

	1996 Year	2000 Year	1996 Rate %	2000 Rate %	1996 Year	2000 Rate %	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	463	456	35.7%	37.8%	✗	36.5%	45
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	15	14	16.5%	16.7%	✗	19.3%	21
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	21	29	4.6%	7.4%	✗	7.7%	80
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	0	2	0.0	5.1	✗	7.5	33
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	0	14.7	0.0	✓	26.5	1
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	13	82	7.4	47.4	✗	42.0	66
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	10	16	5.7	9.3	✗	5.3	97
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	12	14	2.8%	3.5%	✗	5.0%	48
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	15	12	59.5	43.8	✓	48.6	36
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	1	42.9	37.2	✓	58.6	24

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	1,734
	2000	1,729
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.8%
	2000	25.4%
Minority children	1996	2.6%
	2000	3.8%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1996	18.6%
	1997	18.9%
Children in single parent families	1996	11.5%
	2000	19.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$16,801
	1999	\$19,814
Adult unemployment	1996	3.4%
	2000	6.3%
High school graduation	1996	89.3%
	2000	88.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	44.0%
	2000	69.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	25
	2000	26
Licensed child care capacity	1997	179
	2001	145
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.2%
	2000	2.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	24.6%
	2000	20.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/- Medicaid	1996	22.2%
	2000	29.5%
Public clinic immunization	1996	90.3%
	2000	94.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	3.0%
	2000	8.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	42
	2000	43
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	49.7
	1999	59.2



Stoddard County

► County Seat - Bloomfield

► Composite County Rank **108**

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	2,104	2,499	38.1%	45.1%	✗	36.5%	78
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	77	93	24.8%	24.0%	✓	19.3%	69
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	100	144	6.1%	8.7%	✗	7.7%	102
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	10	12	6.1	7.2	✗	7.5	67
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	9	7	32.9	26.0	✓	26.5	51
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	76	299	10.6	42.2	✗	42.0	53
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	56	99	7.8	14.0	✗	5.3	114
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	75	148	4.4%	8.3%	✗	5.0%	112
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	48	59	46.9	57.3	✗	48.6	69
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	5	9	45.3	80.1	✗	58.6	72

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

315

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	7,147
	2000	7,093
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.1%
	2000	23.9%
Minority children	1996	3.2%
	2000	4.0%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	2

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	25.9%
	1997	24.5%
Children in single parent families	1990	15.6%
	2000	21.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$17,348
	1999	\$19,813
Adult unemployment	1996	10.1%
	2000	4.9%
High school graduation	1996	79.3%
	2000	73.4%

► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	36.8%
	2000	68.0%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	83
	2000	153
Licensed child care capacity	1997	488
	2001	564
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	9.8%
	2000	4.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	32.5%
	2000	28.3%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	27.7%
	2000	36.1%
Public clinic immunization	1996	78.9%
	2000	84.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	10.0%
	2000	3.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	169
	2000	258
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	58.9
	1999	79.4

316



Stone County

► County Seat - Galena

► Composite County Rank

81

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,674	1,947	41.9%	48.1%	X	36.5%	89
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	66	87	21.9%	25.6%	X	19.3%	78
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	109	111	8.0%	7.0%	✓	7.7%	61
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	11	8	8.0	5.0	✓	7.5	30
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	3	32.8	13.5	✓	26.5	20
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	55	294	10.2	47.9	X	42.0	70
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	12	27	2.2	4.4	X	5.3	49
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	72	55	5.9%	4.7%	✓	5.0%	81
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	46	65	63.5	80.2	X	48.6	107
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	6	88.7	74.5	✓	58.6	66

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	5,376
	2000	6,138
Children as percent of total population	1996	18.0%
	2000	21.4%
Minority children	1996	2.5%
	2000	3.2%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	3
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	25.5%
	1997	23.0%
Children in single parent families	1990	11.2%
	2000	20.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$17,044
	1999	\$18,763
Adult unemployment	1998	11.1%
	2000	8.0%
High school graduation	1998	81.1%
	2000	83.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	47.4%
	2000	58.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	28
	2000	126
Licensed child care capacity	1997	417
	2001	299
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	8.1%
	2000	3.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	32.0%
	2000	27.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

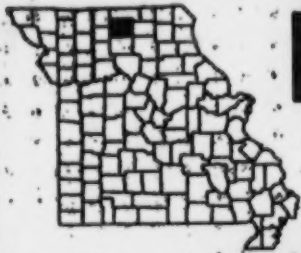
Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1998	27.4%
	2000	40.3%
Public clinic immunization	1998	80.5%
	2000	90.6%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	4.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1998	99
	2000	189
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1998	59.4
	1999	51.0

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

BEST COUNTY IN MISSOURI



Sullivan County

► County Seat - Milan

► Composite County Rank

88

Outcome Measures

	Baseline Year	Current Year	Baseline Rate	Current Rate	Target	State Rank	2000 Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	398	521	42.0%	48.0%	X	36.5%	88
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	31	42	27.4%	36.2%	X	19.3%	108
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	30	45	8.4%	8.7%	X	7.7%	102
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	3	5.6	5.8	X	7.5	43
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	0	17.1	0.0	✓	26.5	1
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	18	78	10.9	43.2	X	42.0	56
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	20	9	12.1	5.0	✓	5.3	59
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	12	4	4.0%	1.3%	✓	5.0%	5
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	22	21	104.3	93.3	✓	48.6	113
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	1	48.0	44.6	✓	58.8	28

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	1,650
	2000	1,807
Children as percent of total population	1996	22.8%
	2000	25.0%
Minority children	1996	4.8%
	2000	7.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	17
	2000	74

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	26.8%
	1997	24.2%
Children in single parent families	1990	11.4%
	2000	22.0%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$20,704
	1999	\$23,504
Adult unemployment	1996	4.2%
	2000	2.3%
High school graduation	1996	80.6%
	2000	83.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	40.6%
	2000	71.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	16
	2000	39
Licensed child care capacity	1997	60
	2001	120
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.8%
	2000	2.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	25.9%
	2000	24.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	21.6%
	2000	33.8%
Public clinic immunization	1996	87.1%
	2000	73.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	9.0%
	2000	8.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	41
	2000	40
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	38.5
	1999	59.8

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

158

Children's Trust Fund



Taney County

► County Seat - Forsyth

► Composite County Rank

93

Outcome Measures

	Rank Year	Number Year	Rank Year	Change Year	Indicator	State Rank	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,883	2,560	35.5%	44.8%	X	36.5%	75
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	85	134	17.5%	23.5%	X	19.3%	67
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	132	164	6.9%	6.3%	✓	7.7%	28
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	20	15	10.4	5.8	✓	7.5	43
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	8	23.9	25.1	X	26.5	47
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	142	478	18.8	53.6	X	42.0	81
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	57	84	7.5	9.4	X	5.3	96
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	90	100	6.2%	6.1%	✓	5.0%	104
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	63	78	52.8	55.0	X	48.8	67
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	7	57.2	53.5	✓	58.6	43

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse X

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	7,560
	2000	8,912
Children as percent of total population	1996	19.0%
	2000	22.4%
Minority children	1996	4.4%
	2000	5.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1998	35
	2000	44

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	18.9%
	1997	22.2%
Children in single parent families	1990	13.8%
	2000	22.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$18,163
	1999	\$19,667
Adult unemployment	1996	9.1%
	2000	6.2%
High school graduation	1996	78.5%
	2000	75.2%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	51.2%
	2000	58.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	48
	2000	141
Licensed child care capacity	1997	571
	2001	538
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	4.5%
	2000	2.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	28.2%
	2000	25.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	22.8%
	2000	38.3%
Public clinic immunization	1996	92.8%
	2000	83.7%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	0.0%
	2000	1.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	180
	2000	292
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	114.8
	1999	109.7



Texas County

► County Seat - Houston

► Composite County Rank

110

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees

Low birthweight infants

Infant mortality

Child deaths

Child abuse and neglect

Out-of-home placement entries

High school dropouts

Births to teens

Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures	1996	1999	1996	1999	Rank	1996	1999
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	2,041	2,072	46.5%	51.0%	✗	36.5%	95
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	67	69	26.5%	26.1%	✓	19.3%	85
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	75	107	5.5%	8.1%	✗	7.7%	92
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	16	5.8	12.1	✗	7.5	106
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	9	35.6	41.1	✗	26.5	89
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	310	317	53.8	55.3	✗	42.0	84
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	58	65	10.1	11.3	✗	5.3	109
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	52	78	3.6%	5.8%	✗	5.0%	100
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	54	60	66.9	70.0	✗	48.6	98
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	9	10	114.1	117.6	✗	58.6	96

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

323

► DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	5,739
	2000	5,734
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.0%
	2000	24.9%
Minority children	1996	3.1%
	2000	4.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

► ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	29.2%
	1997	28.6%
Children in single parent families	1996	13.9%
	2000	21.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$16,355
	1999	\$19,121
Adult unemployment	1996	11.4%
	2000	6.8%
High school graduation	1996	82.2%
	2000	79.4%

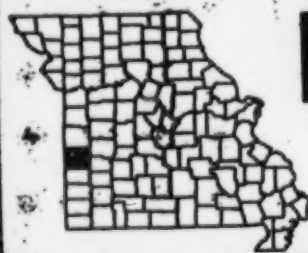
► FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	32.8%
	2000	58.9%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	54
	2000	128
Licensed child care capacity	1997	180
	2001	283
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	12.3%
	2000	6.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	35.7%
	2000	31.3%

► HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/- Medicaid	1996	33.5%
	2000	44.9%
Public clinic immunization	1996	72.0%
	2000	81.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	2000	3.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	180
	2000	173
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	82.4
	1999	89.5

324



Vernon County

► County Seat - Nevada

► Composite County Rank

95

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for
the Better ✓

Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement
entries
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for
the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch
enrollees
Mothers without h.s.
diploma
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,336	1,424	36.7%	43.5%	✗	36.5%	69
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	56	82	19.5%	25.6%	✗	19.3%	78
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	94	94	7.9%	6.6%	✓	7.7%	45
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	16	20	13.4	14.0	✗	7.5	113
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	1	20.1	4.9	✓	26.5	9
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	226	359	42.9	66.0	✗	42.0	107
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	37	32	7.0	5.9	✓	5.3	68
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	58	27	5.5%	2.6%	✓	5.0%	26
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	58	58	66.7	64.1	✓	48.6	82
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	7	3	88.6	34.5	✓	58.6	14

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 161 Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	5,265
	2000	5,436
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.7%
	2000	26.6%
Minority children	1996	3.1%
	2000	4.5%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

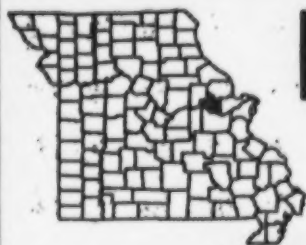
Children in poverty	1995	21.8%
	1997	22.4%
Children in single parent families	1990	19.4%
	2000	21.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$18,721
	1999	\$20,742
Adult unemployment	1996	4.8%
	2000	2.9%
High school graduation	1996	80.5%
	2000	80.3%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	36.1%
	2000	62.4%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	43
	2000	125
Licensed child care capacity	1997	380
	2001	357
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	7.6%
	2000	4.7%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	29.3%
	2000	24.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/- Medicaid	1996	27.1%
	2000	36.2%
Public clinic immunization	1996	92.1%
	2000	90.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	2.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	303
	2000	300
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	123.4
	1999	177.6



Warren County

► County Seat - Warrenton

► Composite County Rank

40

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

No Change NC

Free/reduced lunch enrollees

Changed for the Worse ✗

Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries

Outcome Measures

	Number This Year	Number Current Year	Rate Current Year	Rate Prior Year	Local Rank	State Rank	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	937	1,027	28.0%	28.0%	NC	36.5%	17
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	60	63	19.5%	18.3%	✓	19.3%	33
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	98	92	6.3%	5.9%	✓	7.7%	10
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	17	8	10.9	5.1	✓	7.5	33
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	4	3	17.2	12.0	✓	26.5	18
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	73	246	11.8	37.4	✗	42.0	39
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	29	54	4.7	8.2	✗	5.3	90
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	86	35	9.4%	3.3%	✓	5.0%	42
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	54	47	70.3	53.6	✓	48.6	61
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	5	84.7	59.6	✓	58.6	51

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	6,178
	2000	6,586
Children as percent of total population	1996	25.2%
	2000	26.9%
Minority children	1996	4.4%
	2000	5.1%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	.5
	2000	16

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	10.1%
	1997	11.6%
Children in single parent families	1990	11.8%
	2000	19.4%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$19,224
	1999	\$21,478
Adult unemployment	1996	4.5%
	2000	3.7%
High school graduation	1996	72.0%
	2000	83.5%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	41.8%
	2000	63.7%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	42
	2000	81
Licensed child care capacity	1997	192
	2001	236
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	4.9%
	2000	2.9%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	18.6%
	2000	15.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	18.2%
	2000	18.6%
Public clinic immunization	1996	77.1%
	2000	92.9%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	1.0%
	2000	1.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	.98
	2000	121
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	88.1
	1999	89.8

BEST COPY AVAILABLE



Washington County

► County Seat - Potosi

► Composite County Rank

111

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rank	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,913	2,079	49.2%	51.7%	✗	36.5%	97
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	110	100	36.8%	32.9%	✓	19.3%	104
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	86	133	5.9%	8.6%	✗	7.7%	101
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	16	7	10.9	4.5	✓	7.5	24
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	7	8	29.7	34.1	✗	26.5	71
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	432	398	70.1	64.1	✓	42.0	104
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	17	75	2.8	12.1	✗	5.3	111
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	57	80	5.1%	9.1%	✗	5.0%	113
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	81	61	95.9	70.4	✓	48.6	99
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	9	6	102.2	65.2	✓	58.6	58

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children 103 Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	8,188
	2000	8,205
Children as percent of total population	1996	28.4%
	2000	28.6%
Minority children	1996	2.4%
	2000	3.4%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	8
	2000	8

ECONOMIC

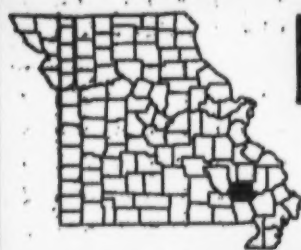
Children in poverty	1995	38.9%
	1997	30.4%
Children in single parent families	1990	15.8%
	2000	21.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$17,938
	1999	\$19,650
Adult unemployment	1996	8.9%
	2000	7.5%
High school graduation	1996	89.3%
	2000	70.1%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	36.1%
	2000	63.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	174
	2000	187
Licensed child care capacity	1997	180
	2001	249
Accredited child care facilities	1999	2
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	16.5%
	2000	9.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	48.9%
	2000	41.6%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	41.1%
	2000	47.9%
Public clinic immunization	1996	84.5%
	2000	87.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11.0%
	2000	13.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	148
	2000	284
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	38.3
	1999	76.2



Wayne County

► County Seat - Greenville

► Composite County Rank

114

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Out-of-home placement entries
High school dropouts
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
Births to teens

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,238	1,255	58.4%	61.5%	✗	36.5%	110
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	47	60	29.9%	39.0%	✗	19.3%	112
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	56	81	7.4%	11.0%	✗	7.7%	113
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	10	11	13.2	15.0	✗	7.5	114
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	6	7	54.7	61.2	✗	26.5	107
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	39	217	13.2	70.5	✗	42.0	112
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	27	13	9.1	4.2	✓	5.3	46
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	40	33	6.7%	5.3%	✓	5.0%	94
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	33	44	73.8	91.1	✗	48.6	112
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	3	3	71.1	65.3	✓	58.6	59

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

164

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	2,958
	2000	3,079
Children as percent of total population	1996	22.3%
	2000	23.2%
Minority children	1996	1.8%
	2000	2.6%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	39.0%
	1997	37.9%
Children in single parent families	1990	10.6%
	2000	23.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$14,333
	1999	\$16,837
Adult unemployment	1996	13.4%
	2000	8.6%
High school graduation	1996	75.8%
	2000	77.8%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	30.6%
	2000	61.2%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	46
	2000	109
Licensed child care capacity	1997	118
	2001	157
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	1
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	17.9%
	2000	8.0%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	54.4%
	2000	45.1%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	49.2%
	2000	54.9%
Public clinic immunization	1996	86.0%
	2000	94.4%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	17.0%
	2000	0.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	98
	2000	91
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	34.4
	1999	30.8



Webster County

► County Seat - Marshfield

► Composite County Rank

97

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Child deaths
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Outcome Measures	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,493	1,728	35.8%	38.3%	✗	36.5%	49
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	136	190	30.4%	37.2%	✗	19.3%	109
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	118	147	6.1%	6.3%	✗	7.7%	28
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	12	19	6.2	8.2	✗	7.5	79
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	13	13	44.0	38.6	✓	26.5	85
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	105	310	12.9	34.6	✗	42.0	29
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	21	15	2.6	1.7	✓	5.3	10
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	74	86	6.2%	6.8%	✗	5.0%	106
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	52	71	51.2	62.2	✗	48.6	76
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	11	5	114.4	45.5	✓	58.6	31

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	8,153
	2000	8,957
Children as percent of total population	1996	26.3%
	2000	26.9%
Minority children	1996	2.3%
	2000	3.9%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	2

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	17.4%
	1997	21.7%
Children in single parent families	1990	13.4%
	2000	17.1%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$17,606
	1999	\$20,154
Adult unemployment	1996	4.4%
	2000	3.1%
High school graduation	1996	79.6%
	2000	80.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	46.6%
	2000	66.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	78
	2000	163
Licensed child care capacity	1997	180
	2001	576
Accredited child care facilities	1999	1
	2000	2
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	5.0%
	2000	2.1%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	21.2%
	2000	18.3%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	16.9%
	2000	27.5%
Public clinic immunization	1996	90.7%
	2000	90.3%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	11.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	135
	2000	187
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	20.7
	1999	11.4



Worth County

► County Seat - Grant City

► Composite County Rank

16

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Infant mortality
Out-of-home placement entries
Births to teens
Teen violent deaths

Changed for the Worse ✗

Child deaths
Child abuse and neglect
High school dropouts

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate				
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year	Trend	State Rank	County Rank
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	232	193	47.3%	44.8%	✓	36.5%	75
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	7	1	29.2%	4.8%	✓	19.3%	1
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	6	5	4.8%	4.0%	✓	7.7%	1
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	1	15.9	8.1	✓	7.5	78
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	1	1	44.7	47.2	✗	26.5	97
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	10	17	17.1	29.4	✗	42.0	11
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	4	1	6.8	1.7	✓	5.3	10
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	3	6	1.9%	3.9%	✗	5.0%	60
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	7	3	100.0	38.5	✓	48.6	24
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	2	1	257.4	106.8	✓	58.8	93

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children



Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	584
	2000	579
Children as percent of total population	1996	24.5%
	2000	24.3%
Minority children	1996	1.4%
	2000	1.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	30.1%
	1997	25.5%
Children in single parent families	1996	12.5%
	2000	18.8%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$13,671
	1999	\$16,261
Adult unemployment	1996	5.3%
	2000	5.8%
High school graduation	1996	92.9%
	2000	91.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	51.3%
	2000	59.8%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	20
	2000	10
Licensed child care capacity	1997	60
	2001	30
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	7.8%
	2000	1.5%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	34.8%
	2000	30.8%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	81.7%
	2000	92.3%
Public clinic immunization	1996	93.8%
	2000	79.5%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	10.0%
	2000	8.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	12
	2000	14
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	45.0
	1999	142.9



Wright County

► County Seat - Hartville

► Composite County Rank

94

COUNTY TRENDS

Changed for the Better ✓

Mothers without h.s. diploma
Low birthweight infants
Child deaths
High school dropouts
Births to teens

Changed for the Worse ✗

Free/reduced lunch enrollees
Infant mortality
Child abuse and neglect
Out-of-home placement entries
Teen violent deaths

Outcome Measures

	Number		Rate		Trend	State Rate	County Rank
	Base Year	Current Year	Base Year	Current Year			
Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch 1996/2000	1,987	2,064	51.5%	55.5%	✗	36.5%	101
Births to mothers without h.s. diploma 1996/2000	69	40	27.6%	16.9%	✓	19.3%	22
Low birthweight infants 1991-95/1996-2000	92	71	7.9%	5.7%	✓	7.7%	7
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	10	6.8	8.0	✗	7.5	76
Child deaths, ages 1-14* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	7	4	37.7	21.5	✓	26.5	34
Child abuse and neglect* (per 1,000) 1996/2000	117	309	24.3	63.4	✗	42.0	99
Out-of-home placement entries (per 1,000) 1996/2000	12	35	2.5	7.2	✗	5.3	84
Annual high school dropouts 1996/2000	64	60	5.4%	4.9%	✓	5.0%	86
Births to teens, ages 15-19 (per 1,000) 1996/2000	55	45	86.4	67.4	✓	48.6	93
Violent deaths, ages 15-19* (per 100,000) 1991-95/1996-2000	8	9	129.7	132.9	✗	58.6	105

* Outcome not included in Composite County Rank

KIDS COUNT in Missouri 2001

Citizens for Missouri's Children

167

Children's Trust Fund

DEMOGRAPHIC

Child population	1996	4,816
	2000	4,877
Children as percent of total population	1996	26.6%
	2000	27.2%
Minority children	1996	2.1%
	2000	2.7%
Children with limited English proficiency	1996	0
	2000	0

ECONOMIC

Children in poverty	1995	32.2%
	1997	27.1%
Children in single parent families	1990	13.8%
	2000	19.9%
Average annual wage/salary	1996	\$16,329
	1999	\$18,244
Adult unemployment	1996	11.4%
	2000	6.2%
High school graduation	1996	80.3%
	2000	81.9%

FAMILY SUPPORTS

Parents paying child support in state system	1996	42.0%
	2000	66.5%
Children receiving subsidized child care	1996	52
	2000	109
Licensed child care capacity	1997	238
	2001	250
Accredited child care facilities	1999	0
	2000	0
Children receiving cash assistance	1996	9.4%
	2000	5.8%
Children receiving food stamps	1996	37.3%
	2000	31.9%

HEALTH/MENTAL HEALTH

Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid	1996	34.1%
	2000	45.4%
Public clinic immunization	1996	83.6%
	2000	71.1%
Children with elevated blood lead levels	1997	8.0%
	2000	2.0%
Children receiving public SED mental health services	1996	117
	2000	140
Juvenile law violation referrals, ages 10-17 (per 1,000)	1996	59.3
	1999	37.9

Appendix 1: Raw Data

Adair	24,977	144	200	875	890	788	803	831	885
Andrew	18,482	84	86	817	581	450	744	383	435
Atchison	6,438	74	112	318	241	247	280	195	190
Audrain	25,853	581	622	1,087	1,144	1,827	1,487	1,143	1,008
Barry	34,810	504	743	1,481	2,118	997	1,787	881	974
Barton	12,541	183	142	611	653	296	628	298	337
Bates	18,653	113	183	841	880	472	851	423	462
Benton	17,180	81	84	834	1,820	353	785	323	381
Bollinger	12,029	89	106	880	733	285	580	354	291
Boone	135,454	5,362	8,410	3,358	4,343	5,566	7,906	3,116	3,111
Buchanan	85,988	1,680	1,967	4,259	4,289	4,714	5,546	4,272	4,589
Butler	48,867	1,019	1,137	4,068	3,058	2,271	2,987	1,477	1,540
Caldwell	8,988	28	47	384	434	230	479	233	264
Callaway	40,788	681	848	1,241	1,478	1,284	2,411	822	813
Camden	37,051	175	270	1,105	1,586	1,082	1,848	713	724
Cape Girardeau	88,683	1,587	1,853	2,042	2,583	2,280	3,412	1,894	2,913
Carroll	18,285	96	111	638	574	384	487	384	420
Carter	5,941	43	66	655	862	318	325	199	219
Casa	82,082	1,008	1,344	1,864	2,392	2,639	4,056	1,502	1,711
Cedar	13,733	123	188	773	873	541	885	348	363
Chariton	8,438	73	68	480	389	275	288	288	182
Christian	54,285	369	552	1,184	1,952	1,323	2,841	892	1,086
Clark	7,418	22	39	462	400	314	392	308	285
Clay	184,006	3,688	4,888	2,828	3,784	5,144	9,582	4,128	4,915
Clinton	18,979	185	216	474	682	586	987	488	482
Cole	71,387	1,665	2,189	1,231	1,988	2,488	3,828	1,565	3,146
Cooper	16,678	294	318	570	588	578	768	419	407
Crawford	22,884	83	139	1,411	1,448	521	1,286	715	714
Dade	7,823	48	84	392	448	239	388	140	157
Dallas	15,881	92	135	944	972	488	779	328	371
Davies	8,016	35	50	533	811	186	334	193	235
DeKalb	11,587	59	89	448	388	193	418	191	215
Dent	14,827	182	148	1,188	1,824	882	783	483	482
Douglas	13,884	78	117	1,150	1,833	437	851	333	381
Dunklin	33,155	1,456	1,581	4,052	3,854	2,853	2,469	2,136	2,079
Franklin	83,887	620	832	2,430	3,154	3,805	4,738	2,128	2,158
Gasconade	15,342	35	58	427	578	418	718	323	386
Genery	8,861	24	35	293	293	228	333	135	118
Greene	348,381	3,714	4,852	8,548	9,731	8,273	12,785	8,141	8,588
Grundy	18,432	81	88	584	512	418	845	333	338
Harrison	8,888	48	85	491	482	233	412	219	228
Henry	21,887	195	251	1,085	1,141	880	1,287	781	733
Hickory	8,940	45	67	811	857	308	384	194	201
Holt	5,381	14	19	388	277	188	222	116	138
Howard	18,212	228	245	448	473	371	534	348	224
Howell	37,238	315	484	2,541	2,740	1,444	2,188	1,082	1,484
Iron	18,887	78	186	829	887	323	711	372	383
Jackson	654,888	68,002	85,888	33,818	31,412	48,847	52,488	28,888	21,812
Jasper	184,888	1,998	2,884	5,838	8,328	4,881	6,888	3,885	4,348
Jefferson	188,888	1,388	1,798	4,482	6,458	8,945	11,081	4,212	5,882
Johnson	48,258	1,277	1,498	1,424	1,837	1,214	2,278	978	1,291
Knox	4,381	18	25	285	287	137	178	128	114
Laclede	32,513	238	329	1,587	1,838	1,822	1,788	1,884	1,823
Lafayette	32,888	438	588	1,318	1,317	1,151	1,735	888	938
Lawrence	35,284	414	689	1,878	1,843	1,211	1,817	1,878	1,144
Lewis	18,484	138	158	428	464	385	588	288	384
Lincoln	38,944	448	588	1,818	3,881	1,888	2,451	834	742
Linn	12,754	74	98	583	683	584	787	485	477

Adair	264	136	1,674	967	1,025	1,326	123	341	368	199
Andrew	182	88	668	815	668	738	38	64	74	96
Atchison	63	36	361	213	328	433	2	6	45	54
Audrain	429	260	1,454	1,217	1,421	1,744	12	98	285	298
Berry	755	406	2,752	2,362	2,156	3,824	87	122	245	243
Barton	268	137	799	685	732	860	58	238	55	18
Bates	327	118	1,145	987	1,087	1,333	81	73	36	151
Benton	367	248	1,238	1,187	1,028	1,571	34	87	32	38
Bollinger	199	87	885	752	783	1,126	43	66	44	18
Boone	2,298	1,575	6,627	6,378	6,232	8,974	1,183	1,320	1,064	1,161
Buchanan	2,494	983	7,888	5,418	6,531	6,713	474	1,013	884	958
Butler	1,249	779	4,816	3,588	3,541	4,228	987	468	571	382
Caldwell	137	50	625	538	588	884	10	26	58	75
Callaway	580	393	2,861	1,840	2,647	2,952	82	131	288	288
Camden	444	240	1,857	1,714	1,808	2,688	134	138	175	243
Cape Girardeau	1,060	712	3,528	3,041	2,972	4,743	179	78	818	863
Carroll	235	61	742	610	782	828	74	95	71	48
Carter	228	75	786	623	681	853	44	138	30	18
Cass	991	396	3,878	2,418	2,871	3,582	34	114	532	532
Cedar	237	142	1,080	1,018	1,826	1,418	29	90	128	46
Charlton	62	48	421	274	455	445	36	58	88	42
Christian	500	282	2,288	2,074	1,972	3,590	160	310	387	471
Clark	138	62	550	379	479	554	17	86	92	47
Clay	1,356	677	5,448	4,195	4,817	5,878	277	387	1,231	1,140
Clinton	279	73	873	640	861	972	71	88	74	28
Cole	893	849	2,711	2,295	2,555	3,162	117	268	888	828
Cooper	394	73	718	555	758	874	16	62	283	288
Crawford	549	348	2,888	1,885	1,588	2,847	112	188	383	188
Dade	114	48	532	382	681	688	22	38	43	13
Dallas	259	236	1,144	1,111	972	1,510	42	73	88	32
Davies	84	33	887	437	486	681	7	132	88	48
DeKalb	134	69	582	467	475	575	45	67	18	5
Dent	385	193	1,341	1,318	1,188	1,735	88	188	48	88
Douglas	247	164	1,133	987	1,831	1,484	12	84	118	67
Dunklin	2,851	1,317	5,822	4,884	4,215	6,883	92	817	478	388
Franklin	1,206	519	4,888	3,481	3,824	4,672	288	388	884	1,188
Gasconade	185	88	629	488	562	728	42	87	74	68
Gentry	49	16	311	234	272	388	38	38	37	47
Greene	1,557	2,348	12,828	11,888	10,824	15,726	2,884	2,588	2,131	2,417
Grundy	188	71	733	685	616	887	111	82	97	82
Harrison	183	48	881	445	521	787	13	18	91	48
Henry	484	278	1,679	1,888	1,388	1,838	33	248	43	184
Hickory	238	78	788	644	688	988	38	82	8	28
Holt	78	16	317	175	288	348	3	11	55	47
Howard	122	74	547	473	538	738	34	84	84	128
Howell	884	555	3,574	3,178	2,871	4,845	223	188	231	194
Iron	388	218	1,234	983	1,084	1,187	388	388	79	57
Jackson	28,330	15,863	58,844	41,788	58,146	58,438	3,884	8,272	4,483	3,878
Jasper	2,279	1,244	8,188	7,283	8,833	9,725	1,888	1,888	8	818
Jefferson	2,912	1,248	9,261	6,888	7,888	10,441	387	688	1,238	1,818
Johnson	684	381	2,425	1,828	2,081	2,723	42	79	258	238
Knox	44	11	223	173	223	358	38	48	142	88
Laclede	828	438	2,388	2,272	2,164	2,888	138	288	288	288
Lafayette	501	289	1,851	1,388	1,721	2,848	54	181	243	227
Lawrence	588	378	2,382	2,253	1,971	3,848	285	278	281	283
Lewis	165	78	615	588	544	878	72	88	178	188
Lincoln	384	384	2,228	2,233	1,888	2,815	88	115	378	847
Linn	199	122	645	755	788	1,088	88	78	72	123

Livingston	14,988	96	123	787	831	870	771	484	473
Macon	15,762	177	209	971	983	498	804	489	471
Madison	11,800	36	51	809	798	578	652	370	405
Marion	8,903	60	89	409	447	252	452	170	173
Marion	28,289	598	883	1,482	1,487	1,154	1,779	173	1,888
McDonald	21,681	979	805	1,348	1,603	782	1,385	632	716
Mercer	3,757	8	14	237	178	79	169	83	85
Miller	23,564	89	135	1,333	1,316	921	1,282	624	653
Mississippi	13,427	1,162	1,180	2,089	1,515	1,384	1,240	1,155	1,034
Moniteau	14,827	128	194	434	495	340	798	290	306
Monroe	9,311	149	172	442	397	113	394	181	167
Montgomery	12,136	143	177	498	594	447	636	332	372
Morgan	19,389	113	160	928	1,091	495	826	350	427
New Madrid	19,780	1,305	1,255	2,648	1,900	1,629	1,606	1,443	1,484
Newton	52,636	927	1,227	2,189	2,424	1,410	2,693	1,383	1,549
Hodaway	21,912	85	113	797	586	852	736	419	421
Oregon	10,344	109	169	1,040	873	331	531	191	245
Oxage	13,082	45	72	356	351	356	495	160	195
Ozark	9,542	33	49	770	783	264	385	144	205
Pemiscot	20,047	2,492	2,478	4,458	2,854	2,334	2,367	1,810	1,889
Perry	18,132	77	112	537	617	578	818	418	413
Pettis	39,483	888	1,150	1,785	1,952	1,551	2,406	1,379	1,438
Phelps	29,825	566	736	1,825	2,047	1,514	2,120	1,174	1,197
Pike	18,351	303	330	1,044	822	687	957	537	496
Platte	73,781	1,608	2,093	838	1,247	2,157	3,582	1,128	1,283
Polk	26,992	176	255	1,122	1,456	821	1,304	492	581
Pulaski	41,165	2,812	2,977	1,890	1,945	1,720	2,158	1,225	1,236
Putnam	8,223	7	11	297	298	123	250	151	145
Ralie	9,826	42	54	348	374	189	408	185	176
Randolph	24,983	501	550	1,286	1,264	1,059	1,548	952	862
Ray	23,354	238	296	866	905	826	1,171	682	689
Reynolds	6,889	65	106	712	583	253	290	218	229
Ripley	13,509	68	100	1,906	1,421	792	696	585	492
St. Charles	283,983	4,378	5,854	3,263	5,215	7,411	13,396	3,374	3,850
St. Clair	9,652	43	71	825	999	263	482	217	234
St. Francois	95,841	260	389	2,847	3,274	2,287	3,361	2,118	2,091
St. Louis City	348,180	63,957	84,093	53,423	35,006	41,623	42,359	23,915	22,415
St. Louis County	1,916,315	66,867	77,120	17,328	27,597	38,589	50,537	17,896	18,133
Ste. Genevieve	17,842	68	103	499	625	810	820	368	325
Saline	23,796	647	808	1,839	1,917	1,056	1,387	987	902
Schuyler	4,179	18	23	275	261	185	201	131	138
Scotland	4,983	8	16	408	316	153	185	135	137
Scott	48,422	1,898	2,089	2,919	2,951	2,125	2,987	1,946	2,009
Shannon	8,324	78	123	1,882	842	196	431	187	244
Shelby	8,799	45	65	338	342	243	329	193	197
Stoddard	29,795	227	282	1,926	1,836	1,129	1,498	1,220	1,304
Stone	28,658	134	198	1,854	1,379	486	1,231	551	806
Sullivan	7,219	79	129	372	406	184	397	164	228
Taney	39,783	331	506	1,006	1,067	732	1,908	791	904
Texas	23,083	176	268	1,702	1,750	983	1,255	538	675
Vernon	20,454	165	243	1,096	1,186	965	1,148	782	752
Warren	24,525	272	333	574	822	845	1,277	438	473
Washington	23,344	146	211	2,388	2,099	980	1,358	911	881
Wayne	13,259	52	81	1,090	1,190	509	734	322	389
Webster	31,045	236	353	1,198	1,861	911	1,536	686	735
Worth	2,382	8	10	174	148	73	109	77	82
Wright	17,955	180	134	1,581	1,583	651	971	628	674
Missouri	5,985,211	249,315	279,718	251,328	252,485	245,830	348,354	198,457	184,841

	218	85	923	752	951	1,046	84	44	182	132
Livingston	195	89	813	779	704	1,050	80	60	192	212
Macon	308	121	1,068	851	851	1,032	94	341	149	185
Madison	175	91	532	459	490	831	18	42	23	13
Marion	701	384	2,225	1,959	1,822	2,505	28	131	425	378
Martins	560	288	2,510	2,060	1,809	2,581	5	9	15	16
McDonald	52	23	286	181	200	238	27	60	207	191
Mercer	426	315	1,809	1,547	1,655	2,452	73	377	354	320
Miller	1,025	764	2,368	2,029	2,016	2,131	28	42	78	52
Mississippi	110	73	651	432	490	653	34	70	56	58
Moniteau	81	36	427	389	378	614	32	128	152	131
Monroe	184	98	782	649	715	948	53	167	101	128
Montgomery	376	152	1,249	1,152	1,169	1,681	82	360	134	185
Morgan	1,090	628	2,911	2,209	2,484	2,532	78	609	357	371
New Madrid	703	460	3,218	2,826	2,895	3,764	16	59	230	176
Newton	170	52	716	427	723	680	22	131	16	21
Nodeaway	252	178	1,051	949	838	1,258	27	47	20	44
Oregon	104	61	375	337	390	556	3	30	31	45
Osage	251	119	835	740	757	1,048	75	355	160	199
Ozark	1,838	1,182	4,212	3,578	3,736	4,057	63	38	323	439
Pemascot	227	126	804	670	782	1,150	48	289	269	273
Perry	695	453	2,575	2,427	2,341	3,296	252	379	143	186
Pettis	790	418	2,665	2,350	2,450	3,296	90	111	345	308
Phelps	276	171	1,120	1,017	1,005	1,417	32	98	51	122
Pike	418	196	1,547	1,183	1,342	1,868	111	187	297	351
Platte	375	246	1,787	1,709	1,634	2,473	69	258	34	34
Polk	750	344	2,851	2,228	2,208	2,841	45	30	34	63
Pulaski	60	42	349	317	338	490	31	77	348	329
Putnam	140	58	513	345	427	529	184	229	305	305
Ralls	564	263	1,897	1,716	1,837	2,142	92	53	23	58
Randolph	318	137	1,183	842	901	1,036	21	95	123	188
Ray	266	105	736	619	725	846	79	65	1,843	3,825
Reynolds	617	289	1,635	1,499	1,635	1,874	413	668	19	58
Ripley	2,608	1,240	1,907	1,616	1,623	2,142	88	241	640	588
St. Charles	233	141	7,381	681	682	829	156	515	640	4,816
St. Clair	1,639	877	811	681	3,913	4,805	11,377	8,367	7,813	146
St. Francois	40,998	27,344	4,893	4,108	61,731	62,742	11,136	8,997	213	7
St. Louis City	19,879	13,659	64,217	61,896	37,129	60,632	7,370	78	182	24
St. Louis County	231	113	39,578	36,648	798	1,000	74	223	485	36
Ste. Genevieve	448	225	812	778	1,347	1,737	131	39	27	40
Saline	78	29	1,558	1,234	288	361	32	54	481	299
Schuyler	58	18	315	268	300	384	21	808	15	47
Scotland	1,463	1,028	298	221	300	384	172	27	42	284
Scott	289	117	4,258	3,844	3,737	4,886	5	48	205	194
Shannon	91	344	1,821	921	946	1,227	38	322	124	47
Shelby	710	240	431	355	399	518	51	198	29	384
Stoddard	434	38	2,329	2,006	1,983	2,583	25	73	252	274
Stone	93	248	1,721	1,682	1,482	2,473	23	231	441	284
Sullivan	342	258	428	435	356	610	122	87	251	284
Taney	708	377	2,207	2,205	1,711	3,505	18	195	113	47
Texas	461	193	2,057	1,794	1,839	2,574	62	287	77	39
Vernon	303	245	1,544	1,354	1,426	2,078	75	48	133	182
Warren	1,818	186	1,151	994	1,831	1,302	257	373	47	47
Washington	529	284	3,015	2,582	2,537	3,871	23	97	13	39
Wayne	409	9	1,809	1,380	1,458	1,880	65	287	48	182
Webster	44	284	1,738	1,354	1,377	2,467	30	117	48,290	47,995
Worth	453	284	202	119	185	187	48	317		
Wright	148,718	81,384	374,575	314,132	336,828	422,981	39,482	54,968	48,290	47,995

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Citizens for Missouri's Children



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Appendix 2: Data Notes and Sources

Outcome Measures

1. **Students enrolled in free/reduced lunch** – number of students who are enrolled in free or reduced-price National School Lunch Program. Children from households with incomes less than 130% of poverty are eligible for free lunches; those from households below 185% of poverty are eligible for reduced-price lunches. Rate is expressed as percent of total school enrollment. Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
2. **Births to mothers without high school diploma** – number of live births that occur to women who have less than 12 years of education as indicated on the birth certificates. Rate is expressed as a percent of all live births. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
3. **Low birthweight infants** – number of live infants recorded as having a birthweight under 2,500 grams (5.5 pounds). Rate is expressed as percent of total live births. Data were aggregated over five year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
4. **Infant mortality** – number of deaths to infants under one year of age. Rate is expressed per 1,000 live births. Data were aggregated over five year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
5. **Child deaths, ages 1-14** – number of deaths from all causes of children ages 1 to 14. Rate is expressed per 100,000 children of that age group. Data were aggregated over five year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
6. **Child Abuse and Neglect** – number of child abuse victims from reports classified as "probable cause," indicating that child abuse or neglect has occurred and from children receiving family assessments. Rate

is expressed per 1,000 children. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

7. **Out-of-home placement entries** – number of entries into Division of Family Services alternative care, including foster care, group homes, relative care and residential settings. Rate is expressed per 1,000 children. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
8. **Annual high school dropouts** – number of students enrolled in public schools who left school during the school year without graduating. Rate is expressed as percent of enrolled students. The formula used to calculate the rate accounts for transfers in and out of a district. Years indicated are school years; for example, 1998 indicates the 1997-98 school year. Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.
9. **Births to teens, ages 15-19** – number of live births that occur to girls ages 15 to 19. Rate is expressed per 1,000 girls of that age group. Source: Missouri Department of Health; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
10. **Violent deaths, ages 15-19** – number of deaths from homicides, suicides, motor vehicle crashes and other accidents to teens ages 15 to 19. Rate is expressed per 100,000 teens of that age group. Data were aggregated over five year periods in order to provide more stable rates. Source: Missouri Department of Health; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

Demographic Data

1. **Child population** – total resident population under age 18, including dependents of the Armed Forces personnel stationed in the area. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

tion of Budget and Planning.

2. **Children as percent of total population** – percentage of total population that is under age 18. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
3. **Minority children** – percentage of children under age 18 who are identified as non-white. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
4. **Children with limited English proficiency** – number of children reported by school districts as having limited English language skills. In 1998 only 314 of 525 districts reported English proficiency data. Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Economic Data

1. **Children in poverty** – percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families with incomes below the U.S. poverty threshold, as defined by the Bureau of the Census. The 1995 poverty threshold was \$15,569 for a family of four. In 1997, the threshold was \$16,400. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census.
2. **Children in single parent families** – percentage of related children under age 18 who live in families headed by a person without a spouse present in the home. Source: USDC, Bureau of the Census.
4. **Average annual wage/salary** – average annual wage/salary per job. County data indicate annual wage/salary for all jobs located in that county. Employees may reside and work in different counties. Source: USDC, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
5. **Adult unemployment** – percentage of the civilian labor force that is unemployed and actively looking for work. Source: Missouri Department of Labor and Industrial Relations, Division of Employment Security.

6. **High school graduation rate** - number of students who graduated from high school in four years, expressed as percent total students who were in the same 9th grade cohort. Years indicated are school years. For example, 1999 indicates the 1998-99 school year. Source: Missouri Department of Elementary and Secondary Education.

Family Supports Data

1. **Parents paying child support in state system** - percentage of all cases served through Department of Social Services, Division of Child Support Enforcement that receive partial or full payment of their child support order. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services.
2. **Children receiving subsidized child care** - total number of children participating in one of the following subsidized child care programs; FUTURES, transitional, income-maintenance/income-eligible, at-risk and child care and development block grant.. Source Missouri Department of Social Services.
3. **Licensed child care capacity** - number of spaces in licensed family child care homes, group child care homes and child care centers. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
4. **Accredited child care facilities** - number of child care centers accredited by either Missouri Voluntary Accreditation or by the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC). Source: Missouri Voluntary Accreditation and National Association for the Education of Young Children.
5. **Children receiving cash assistance** - average monthly percentage of population under age 18 that lives in households receiving public assistance under the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF). Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

6. **Children receiving food stamps** - percentage of population under 18 that lives in household receiving food stamp benefits. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.

Health/Mental Health Data

1. **Children enrolled in MC+/Medicaid** - average monthly percentage of children under 18 who have applied for and have been certified eligible for participation in the Medicaid program, either through MC+ managed care or through traditional fee-for-service providers. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; USDC, Bureau of the Census; Missouri Office of Administration, Division of Budget and Planning.
2. **Public clinic immunization rate** - percent of two-year olds served in Missouri's public clinics who received 4 diphtheria-tetanus-pertussis (DTP), 3 oral polio virus (OPV) and 1 measles-mumps-rubella (MMR) vaccines and were therefore considered properly immunized. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
3. **Children with elevated blood lead levels**- Number of children whose blood contained 10 or more micrograms of lead per deciliter. Rate is expressed as percent of children who were screened. Source: Missouri Department of Health.
4. **Children receiving public SED mental health services** - number of children with serious emotional disturbances served by Department of Mental Health's Division of Comprehensive Psychiatric Services and Medicaid behavioral services, administered by Department of Social Service, Division of Medical Services. Source: Missouri Department of Mental Health; Missouri Department of Social Services.
5. **Juvenile law violation referral rate** - number of referrals to one of the 45 juvenile courts in Missouri

for acts that would be violations of the Missouri Criminal Code if committed by an adult. The numbers represent separately disposed court referrals, not individual children. Rate is expressed per 1,000 youths ages 10 through 17. Source: Missouri Department of Social Services; Missouri Office of Administration.

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Appendix 3: Composite County Ranks 1997-2001

COUNTY	1997 Rank	1998 Rank	1999 Rank	2000 Rank	2001 Rank	COUNTY	1997 Rank	1998 Rank	1999 Rank	2000 Rank	2001 Rank
Pike	4	4	5	1	1	Barton	48	81	92	74	88
St. Charles	2	1	4	2	2	Pike	62	80	71	59	80
Madawasky	7	3	3	3	3	Phelps	45	50	64	55	61
Monroe	41	24	19	33	4	Miller	72	71	40	88	62
Cass	14	12	11	5	5	Ripley	103	107	108	107	83
Andrew	17	6	2	4	6	Monticau	24	33	50	43	64
St. Louis County	13	13	18	12	7	Dade	75	22	44	35	65
Ralls	8	14	17	15	8	Schuyler	32	72	76	50	66
Clay	22	20	8	13	9	Perry	18	25	6	44	67
Gentry	6	29	12	11	10	Clark	38	100	45	98	68
Osage	1	2	1	9	11	Benton	55	49	51	57	69
Carroll	56	61	60	7	12	St. Francois	77	89	72	84	70
Johnson	16	9	9	10	13	Hickory	53	101	89	67	71
Lafayette	47	40	57	30	14	Macon	95	85	38	52	72
Cooper	43	30	23	27	15	Scott	82	64	70	63	73
Worth	94	36	27	25	16	Dallas	88	77	62	75	74
Boone	28	31	33	29	17	Oregon	58	97	75	62	75
DeKalb	11	8	13	31	18	Marion	44	19	46	32	76
Christian	36	18	10	24	19	Laclede	78	82	77	89	77
St. Clair	39	59	41	47	20	Lawrence	93	83	80	81	78
Howard	31	10	26	14	21	Grundy	87	39	95	85	79
Clinton	30	26	34	18	22	Iron	102	65	42	82	80
Ste. Genevieve	12	11	22	19	23	Stone	70	75	48	54	81
Ray	40	23	39	20	24	Saline	89	103	107	92	82
Jefferson	21	17	20	26	25	Madison	71	79	98	77	83
Caldwell	42	43	61	22	26	Ozark	65	57	59	73	84
Gasconade	19	27	32	37	27	Pulaski	98	78	101	87	85
Mercer	107	98	104	71	28	Randolph	106	104	100	104	86
Chariton	5	5	24	6	29	Pettis	74	106	84	88	87
Lincoln	69	58	65	39	30	Sullivan	104	66	78	83	88
Franklin	20	15	21	23	31	Newton	60	67	86	86	89
Lewis	10	32	25	21	32	Montgomery	99	90	66	78	90
Callaway	26	35	29	49	33	Bollinger	35	82	87	108	91
Scotland	67	73	73	65	34	Jackson	100	99	99	84	92
Linn	54	56	67	38	35	Taney	91	93	102	101	93
Livingston	23	21	35	60	36	Wright	97	94	97	79	94
Dryden	57	54	43	40	37	Vernon	110	105	93	90	95
Putnam	27	28	31	36	38	Raymond	50	63	69	76	96
Adair	37	47	47	42	39	Webster	51	45	54	81	97
Warren	63	37	53	66	40	Crawford	92	87	103	96	98
Cape Girardeau	25	16	15	18	41	New Madrid	105	106	109	105	99
Shelby	15	36	30	34	42	Butler	101	95	96	100	100
Henry	73	76	68	48	43	Morgan	76	84	83	97	101
Boon	49	53	52	70	44	Carroll	80	74	63	98	102
Marion	81	70	82	93	45	Berry	52	62	85	95	103
Atchison	3	7	7	17	46	Dart	68	91	56	80	104
Buchanan	66	66	58	56	47	Shannon	109	89	105	94	105
Douglas	84	102	91	89	48	Jasper	90	92	88	103	106
Cedar	79	41	28	72	49	Dunklin	112	112	112	109	107
Cole	29	42	16	28	50	Stoddard	59	86	79	102	108
Knox	64	109	81	41	51	Mississippi	113	113	113	113	109
Greene	48	55	55	53	52	Texas	83	96	94	106	110
Howell	98	80	90	91	53	Washington	86	88	110	111	111
Polk	34	34	49	58	54	McDonald	108	111	111	112	112
Harrison	85	51	74	46	55	Pemiscot	114	114	114	114	113
Holt	9	44	14	8	56	Wayne	111	110	106	110	114
Audrain	33	46	37	51	57	St. Louis City	115	115	115	115	115
Camden	61	48	38	45	58						



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